The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. P. BOAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY.—Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscriptions by mail (one year), $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1874. NO. 127.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Yesterday's Session of the House

Introduction of Bills and Petitions.

Appropriations Recommended by the Board of Charities.

Cassville Investigating Committee

Governor's Second Reception To-day

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 9, 1874.

HOUSE.

House met at two o'clock.

Mr. Newmyer offered a resolution limiting all speeches hereafter to ten minutes, unless by unanimous consent. Agreed to.

Mr. Allison, of Washington, offered a joint resolution appropriating $600 to paint the Governor's portrait. Agreed to.

Mr. Wainwright offered a resolution to provide for night sessions on Tuesdays and Fridays. Agreed to.

Mr. Little, of Wyoming, read an act regulating notaries' fees, bringing the Philadelphia notaries down to the same fees as those of Allegheny and the rest of the State.

Mr. Thompson, of Fayette, read an act for the protection of farmers and owners of cattle along the line of railroads.

Mr. Wainwright presented a petition from citizens of the borough of Braddock, Allegheny county, praying for the repeal of the Local Option law.

Mr. McMillen presented a petition from eight hundred citizens of Somerset of a similar import.

Mr. Orvis, one of the same character, signed by one hundred and thirty-two citizens of Centre county.

Mr. Young, of Allegheny—A petition from one hundred and fifty coal miners, praying for the passage of the joint resolution providing for the appointment of three commissioners to investigate the condition of the bituminous coal mines. The joint resolution referred to was reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining with a negative recommendation.

Mr. Mylin, of Lancaster, introduced and passed a resolution granting the Seven Day Baptists the use of the hall of the House on Monday (this) evening to explain the proposed change of the law of 1794.

Mr. Cooper Talley, of Indiana county, offered a resolution that hereafter the sessions of the House shall commence at 10 o'clock, except on Mondays and Saturdays. Agreed to—41 to 14.

Mr. Newmyer, from the General Judiciary Committee, reported with a negative recommendation the act relative to Orphans' Courts, amendatory of the supplement passed April 3, 1851.

Mr. Christy, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported, as committed, a joint resolution requesting our Representatives, and instructing our Senators, to vote for the bill now before Congress, providing for the arming and equipping of the whole body of the militia; also, with amendments, the act fixing the number of jurors in cases of partition, etc.

Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported favorably the act authorizing county commissioners, supervisors and auditors to purchase imolements for making and repairing roads. [This is the Harvey Van Voorhees scraper bill.]

Mr. Hays, from the Judiciary General Committee, reported favorably an act to provide for the submission of facts to juries in civil cases.

Mr. Gerwig—An act to fix the standard weight of bark.

Mr. Young, from the Committee of Conference on the difference between the two Houses in reference to the bill providing for the publication of notices for special legislation, submitted a report which was adopted.

Mr. Newmyer read in place a general sewerage bill.

Mr. Wolf offered a bill to define the necessary and proper expenses incident to the election of Senators, Representatives and other State officers.

Mr. Bates, of Crawford, read an act to provide for the purchase of ground for a State arsenal, and the abandonment of the arsenal on the capitol grounds.

Appropriations.

The Board of Charities have recommended the following appropriations:

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.	
Salaries of officers	$24,350
Repairs to buildings	2,000
Steam pipe for block "A"	2,000
Library	500
Workshops rendered necessary by the act under which the convicts labor in association	15,000
Total	$ 44,350
Eastern Penitentiary	28,900
Philadelphia House of Refuge	35,000
Pennsylvania Reform School, Allegheny county—$16 500 for salaries and employees, $8,000 for repairs, and the balance for removal of the Institution, as previously reported	119,500
State Lunatic Asylum, Harrisburg	50,000
State Lunatic Asylum, Danville	125,000
Dixmont Lunatic Asylum	37,000
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	60,100
Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia	20,000
Training School for Feeble-minded Children, Philadelphia, Prison Society	23,000
Sheltering Arms of Allegheny	3,000
Home for Deaf Mutes, Pittsburgh	5,000
	2,000

The Cassville committee left in the afternoon train for Huntingdon. It consists of Senators Anderson, of Allegheny, Chairman; Warfel, of Lancaster; Rutan, Chalfant, Collins, and Representatives Young, Oliver, Orvis, Jones, of Susquehanna, and Reynolds.

The Governor holds his second reception on To-day.

The Board of Pardons meets for the first time on Tuesday.

Telegrams were received here to-day by the politicians detailing the state of the fight in Pittsburgh on the Mayoralty.

Senator Harry White and Speaker Strang have both gone to Philadelphia to address the Republicans on their city contest.

The snow is one foot deep on the level here.

Taxation of Corporations.

An Act to regulate the taxation of corporations.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter no institution or company incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, general or special, or of any other State and authorized to do business in this Commonwealth, shall go into operation without first having the name of the institution or company, the date of incorporation, the act of Assembly under which incorporated, the place of business, the amount of capital paid in, and the names of the president and treasurer of the same, registered in the office of the Auditor General; and any such institution or company which shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars, which penalty shall be collected on an account settled by the Auditor General and State Treasurer in the same manner as taxes on stock are settled and collected.

SEC. 2. That hereafter it shall be the duty of the president or treasurer of every company now or hereafter incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, except banks or savings institutions, and of every company now or hereafter incorporated by any other State and doing business in this Commonwealth, which is taxable under the laws of this State, to make report in writing to the Auditor General annually, in the month of November, stating specifically the amount of capital paid in, the date, amount and rate per centum of each and every dividend declared by their respective corporations during the year ending with the first Monday of said month, and in all cases where any such company shall fail to make and declare any dividend upon either its common or preferred stock during the year ending as aforesaid, the treasurer and secretary thereof, after being duly sworn or affirmed to do and perform the same will distate according to the best of their knowledge and belief, shall, between the first and fifteenth days of November of each year in which no dividend has been declared as aforesaid, estimate and appraise the capital stock of such company upon which no dividend has been made or declared at its actual value in cash; and when the same shall have been so truly estimated and appraised, he shall forthwith forward to the Auditor General a certificate thereof, accompanied by a copy of their said oath or affirmation by them signed, and attested by the magistrate or other person qualified to administer the same.

SEC. 3. That if the said officers of any such company or corporation shall neglect or refuse to furnish the Auditor General, on or before the thirty first day of December in each and every year, with the report aforesaid, or the report and appraisement, as the case may be, as required by the second section of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officers of the Commonwealth to add ten per centum to the tax of said corporation for each and every year for which such report or report and appraisement were not so furnished, which percentage shall be assessed and collected with the said tax in the usual manner of settling accounts and collecting such taxes: Provided, That if said officers of any such company or corporation shall fail to comply with the second section of this act for three successive years, the Auditor General may, if he deems it conducive to the public interest, report the fact to the Governor, who shall thereupon by proclamation declare the charter of said company or corporation forfeited, and its chartered privileges at an end, whereupon the same shall cease, end and be determined.

SEC. 4. That every railroad company, canal company, steamboat company, slackwater navigation company, transportation company, street passenger railway company, and every other company now or hereafter incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, or now or hereafter incorporated by any other State and doing business in this Commonwealth, and owning, operating or leasing to or from another corporation or company any railroad or canal, or in any way engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers, shall be subject to and pay a tax into the Treasury of the Commonwealth annually, at the rate of one mill upon its capital stock for each one per cent. of dividend made or declared by such company, and in case of no dividend being made or declared by such company upon either its common or preferred stock, then six mills upon a true valuation of the capital stock of the same upon which no dividend has been made in accordance with the provisions of the third section of this act.

SEC. 5. That every company whatever now or hereafter incorporated under any law of this Commonwealth, or now or hereafter incorporated by any other State and doing business in this Commonwealth, except those upon which a tax is imposed by the fourth section of this act, and excepting also banks and savings institutions and foreign insurance companies, licensed in pursuance of the general acts in relation thereto, which are subject to and pay a tax into the Treasury of the Commonwealth annually at the rate of one-half mill upon its capital stock for each one per cent. of dividend made or declared by such company; and in case of no dividend being made or declared by such company upon either its common or preferred stock, then three mills upon a true valuation of the capital stock of the same upon which no dividend has been made or declared made. In accordance with the provisions of the third section of this act: Provided, That this act shall not extend to building associations, plankroad or turnpike companies, when such companies make or declare no dividends upon their capital stock.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the treasurer or other officer having charge of any company upon which a tax is imposed by either of the fourth or fifth sections of this act, to transmit the amount of said tax to the Treasury of the Commonwealth within fifteen days from the thirty first day of December in each and every year; and if any company shall neglect or refuse to pay the tax hereinbefore required to be paid, the directors, managers or treasurer thereof for the time being shall be jointly and severally liable in their individual capacity for the payment thereof, and the same may be sued for and recovered under the direction of the State Treasurer as other debts of like amount are recoverable.

SEC. 7. That in addition to the taxes provided as aforesaid, every railroad company, canal company, slackwater navigation company, and every other company now or hereafter incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, and every company now or hereafter incorporated by any other State and doing business in this Commonwealth, which is taxable under the laws of this State, shall pay to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, a tax at the rate of one-tenth of one mill per ton per mile upon each and every ton of two thousand pounds of freight transported over, through or upon the works of said company within this Commonwealth. The said tax shall be paid semi-annually upon the first days of July and January in each and every year; and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the same, it shall be the duty of the President, Treasurer or other officer of said company to make and transmit to the Auditor General, at the dates aforesaid, such report as shall be required by the said Auditor General, in the manner indicated by him, and upon blank forms to be furnished by him to said company for said purpose: Provided, That if any company shall neglect or refuse, for a period of thirty days after such tax becomes due, to make said report or to pay the same, the amount thereof, with an additional ten per centum thereto, shall be collected for the use of the Commonwealth as other taxes are by law recoverable from said company: And provided further, That every company upon which a tax is imposed by this section is hereby forbidden and prohibited from adding such tax or any part thereof to the rates or tolls which said company may or shall charge for the transportation of freight over, through or upon its works.

SEC. 8. That the taxes imposed by the fourth section of this act, and the revenues derived therefrom, shall be assigned to the sinking fund of this Commonwealth, and all other taxes imposed by this act and the revenues derived therefrom shall be applicable to the payment of the ordinary and current expenses of the government.

SEC. 9. That the Auditor General and State Treasurer, or any agent appointed by either or them, are hereby authorized to examine the books and papers of any corporation, institution or company, to verify the accuracy of any return made under the provisions of this or any other act of Assembly.

SEC. 10. That in the settlement by the Auditor General and State Treasurer of all accounts for taxes due the Commonwealth, they shall charge interest upon the balance or balances found due the Commonwealth at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the time said balances became due and payable to the time of the settlement of the same; and all balances due the Commonwealth on accounts settled by the Auditor General and State Treasurer shall bear interest from sixty days after date of settlement at the rate of twelve per centum per annum until the same are paid: Provided, That the payment of interest as aforesaid shall not relieve any corporation or individual from any of the penalties prescribed for neglect or refusal to furnish reports to the Auditor General.

SEC. 11. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and the first, second, third, fourth, seventh and eighth sections of an act entitled "An act to revise, amend and consolidate the several laws relating to corporations, brokers and bankers," approved the first day of May, 1868, is hereby repealed, saving, excepting and reserving unto the Commonwealth the right to collect any taxes accrued or accruing under any of said acts prior to the date of the approval of this act. This act shall go into effect immediately.

RIPLEY, OHIO.

The Temperance Revival—Wickedest Preacher in Ohio—No Whisky for Sale.

RIPLEY, O., February 9.—The temperance work is still progressing with marvelous success. Several saloons surrendered to-day, in the town and suburbs. Dowerdin, the wickedest preacher in Ohio, has reappeared, trying in a frantic, underhanded way to frustrate the movement. He is a peculiar burlesque; swearing vehemently and drinking hard. The ladies are praying for him. A tremendous mass meeting was held last night, and another to-night. The ladies who visit the bar-rooms are well received and assured that no liquors will be dispensed at this landing. Without exaggeration, it is next to impossible to get a glass of liquor in this place. Saloon keepers swear they won't sell it, and dry topers prove their word by the sadness of their faces.

FORT WAYNE.

Meeting of County Agricultural Society—A Petty Theft.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 9, 1874.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of this county was held last Saturday for the purpose of purchasing new fair grounds, which will be done at once.

The ice house belonging to Wieman's confectionery was entered last night and a large lot of oysters stolen. The thieves were, however, frightened and left most of their booty a short distance from the house.

CRIMES.

Suicide at Van Wert, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., February 9, 1874.

A stranger stopping at the Van Wert House, and registering as "Thomas McHinfie, Xenia, O.," committed suicide last night by shooting himself on the right side of the head, about half way between the ear and crown of the head, the ball lodging downward towards the mouth. He had on his person one hundred and seventy dollars. He appeared very melancholy all day. The cause of his rashness is not known.

Arrested on Charge of Burglary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 9, 1874.

Two young men, named Steep and Rankin, were arrested yesterday evening on suspicion of having robbed Hartman's dwelling and confectionery. They had a hearing this morning and Steep was sent to jail. Rankin is out under one thousand dollars bail for his appearance at court.

Stock Dealer Robbed of Four Thousand Dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

CAMBRIDGE, O., February 9, 1874.

Jacob Smith, a stock dealer of this county, was robbed of four thousand dollars on Sunday night while on his way from Washington, in this county, to his home. Three men attacked him, one holding his horse while the other two dragged him off and robbed him.

Attempted Suicide of Richmond Defaulter.

RICHMOND, VA., February 9.—W. D. Coleman, clerk of the Board of Public Works, attempted suicide this evening by cutting his throat. It appears that a heavy defalcation had been discovered in the office of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, which was traced to Coleman, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Upon the officer going to Coleman's room to execute the warrant, he (Coleman) attempted his life as above stated, in presence of the officer. Coleman was formerly editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and was held in high estimation. His life is not considered in danger.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 9, 1874.

THE NORTON LOSSE.

An effort is said to be making to induce the authorities to abandon the prosecution of Michael Norton, fugitive, ex Court House Commissioner, on condition, that he makes affidavits that may serve in the impending and prospective suits. Norton fled to Canada on the conviction of Genet, and is represented now as the only one of the number of the former ring workers in a hurry to turn informer. Could the act be advantageous to themselves, President Palmer, of the Tenth National bank, says he is prepared to deny the statements which have been made through ex-Court House Commissioner Norton, by means of his affidavit, to show collusion on the part of the bank with the late ring. Palmer says he had no personal transactions with Norton, notwithstanding the statements of the latter, who, Palmer says, has not only a confused remembrance of dates, but a disregard for facts. The whereabouts of Norton are not made known, but the belief is that the Comptroller can produce him when necessary, and now holds him in reserve until the answer to his affidavit is made public.

Printers' Strike in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 9.—The printers in the *Courier-Journal* office are on a strike because of the refusal of the proprietors to discharge John Bennett, the foreman, on their demand. The proprietors are entirely satisfied with the foreman, and the first intimation they had of objections to him by the printers was their demand for his dismissal and refusal to go to work otherwise. Only six men out of about fifty printers remain, but enough have been secured to get out a half-sheet to-morrow morning. There was no complaint about wages, the proprietors paying fifty cents. Only thoroughly competent printers need apply for places, which will all probably be filled in a few days.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

David Frederick Strauss, the eminent theologian, died in Berlin yesterday.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,900,000.

The steamship Holland, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Dio Lewis is in Cincinnati to attempt the organization of a ladies' temperance campaign.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* has changed hands, Mr. Green retiring from the proprietorship, and the sole management is vested in W. W. Armstrong, of the late firm.

The Republican Convention at Toledo yesterday nominated Wm. Baker, a prominent lawyer of that city, to fill the vacancy in the Constitutional Convention, caused by the resignation of Chief Justice Waite.

Daniel Wilson was yesterday confirmed postmaster for Grafton, West Virginia.

A bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the Centennial celebration passed the New Jersey Senate yesterday.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Continued Retrenchment and Reform.

Appropriation Committee Still at Work.

Forthcoming Report on Transportation Question.

Petition for Change of Pension Laws.

Nominations of Searight and McCook.

Opposition to Both Developing.

Proposed Increase of Coinage.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1874.

More Economy Proposed.

The Committee on Appropriations to-day heard statements from the Register of the Treasury, the Director of Mints and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the subject of clerical reduction in their respective offices. Notwithstanding the views of the officers to the contrary, the committee will cut down the force. It was discovered that many clerks in the Register's office are paid out of the fund for the expenses of the national loan. These will be dispensed with. General Garfield will introduce a resolution authorizing the committee to insert a clause in the Legislative Appropriation bill looking to a reduction in the numbers and the compensation of the employees of mints.

The Transportation Question.

Senator Windom, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, in the completion of his report, has been delayed by an affection of the eyes. He states that he will be able to submit it during the present month. It will be a voluminous and valuable document, covering the whole question of the movement of the cereals of the West, and transportation generally; also, the construction of water routes and freight lines to the seaboard, and the question of the constitutionality of government supervision of railroads. The Grangers' movement will also be discussed. After the completion of his report, Windom will prepare a brief, which will be presented to the committee to form the basis of their after action. The committee have decided to do something definite, either by requesting against the whole subject of government interference, or the adoption of one route to be completed under national patronage. The latter, it is understood, will be the decision of the committee.

Petition of Pensioners.

Mr. Harmer to-day introduced a petition of several hundred pensioners, asking an amendment of the existing pension laws so as to provide that the rate of total disability shall, at death, revert to the widow, to be paid during her widowhood or her death. Also, to annul from the disability for which pension was granted, or from other causes.

The Nomination of Mr. Searight.

Of Fayette county, to be Surveyor General of Colorado, continues to meet with considerable opposition. On Saturday the appointments were heard by the Committee on Public Lands, and this morning his case, with that of McCook, for Governor, was before the Committee on Territories.

In Regard to McCook,

the delegate from Colorado, who made a statement, declared that his confirmation would be unwise for political reasons, and on the ground of charges of implication in Indian rings. The committee have deferred action till their next meeting in hopes of effecting a compromise on both nominees.

Discussion on Adjournment.

The House to-day disapproved of Mr. Dawes' resolution fixing a day for the final adjournment of Congress. It was characterized as an attempt to prevent the consideration of election question. Mr. Dawes disclaimed any such motive, but he believed that Congress would work more rapid if a day were fixed for adjournment. The House referred the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means. There is a strong party in the House which will resist any attempt to fix a day for adjournment until all of the appropriation bills shall have been passed. It is the only way to prevent the pernicious legislation that creeps into reports of conference committees.

Increased Coinage.

Bills will shortly be introduced in Congress providing for increased gold and silver coinage, including the coinage of fractional silver currency, to be substituted for the present national paper decimal system. It is proposed to coin twenty cent pieces and retire those of twenty-five cents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1874.

THE LYNCHBURG DEFALCATION.

Officials reports to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from the Collector and Special Agent at Lynchburg, say that the actual amount of the defalcation in the internal revenue office there is only $5,000, and that the government will suffer no loss whatever.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Senator Allison will, at the next meeting of the Joint Committee on the Library, offer a resolution directing the Congressional Library to be kept open on Sunday.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, northwesterly winds, partly cloudy and clearing or clear weather.

For New England, falling barometer, northeast to northwest winds, partly cloudy weather in the northern portion, and cloudy with snow in the southern portion. For the Lake region northwest to southwest winds, with partly cloudy weather, and generally rising temperature. For the Northwest, falling barometer, southeasterly winds preceding a storm center. For the Ohio Valley and Southern States, stationary or rising barometer; northerly winds in the latter section and generally clear weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

FEBRUARY 9, 1874—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	34	Calm	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	23	W.	Clear.
Davenport	20	S. W.	Clear.
Fort Gibson, C. N	36	Calm	Clear.
Indianapolis	22	W.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Ind	24	S.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	28	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	41	N. E.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	33	Calm	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	26	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	25	N. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La	47	E.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	33	S. W.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn	14	E.	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	46	Calm	Clear.
Yankton, D. T	18	S. W.	Clear.
Lacrosse, Wis	15	S.	Clear.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 9.—In the Senate today, bills were introduced to reduce the rates of taxation for bridge, road and township purposes on an average about twenty per cent.; to provide for five trustees of the Agricultural College, instead of twenty; to amend the act relative to incorporated companies, so as to allow corporations chartered before the adoption of the present Constitution to increase their capital stock and change the number of directors as other corporations under general laws relating to incorporated companies; to authorize the consolidation of railroads, omissions or defects appearing to exist in descriptions of real estate in orders, decrees or findings of probate courts.

In the House a general appropriation bill was introduced. A resolution was adopted requesting the Constitutional Convention to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of township trustees for three years, and for the election of one each year.

CASUALTIES.

Death by Suffocation.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.—Jacob Werland and wife were found in their residence this morning, insensible from the effects of coal gas. The husband recovered.

Explosion—Two Men Killed.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., February 9.—The glycerine factory of Michael Brady, at Fort Ticonderoga, was destroyed by an explosion to-day. Two men, McMahon and Keefe, were killed.

FIRE RECORD.

Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—A fire at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, on Saturday night, destroyed Stewart's woolen factory. Loss from $15,000 to $18,000; insured for $12,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 9.—There was a fire this morning in No. 371 Broadway, occupied by C. B. Rouss, dry goods auctioneer, and A. Furdman & Co., importers of lace and fine white goods. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Rising sun Flour

in bags to-day.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE ELECTIONS—COURSE OF GLADSTONE'S GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, February 9.—The London *Times* advises the government to resign between the close of the elections and the assembling of Parliament. Gladstone is said to be at variance with his Ministry on the question of the resignation of the government. The Premier is represented as wishing the Ministry to resign immediately, while they desire to wait until the new Parliament is assembled. Disraeli is stated to have already arranged his Ministry.

The members of Parliament thus far chosen number 529, of which 267 are Conservatives and 242 Liberals and Home Rulers; one Home Ruler being returned from Cork city, and two from Kilkenny county.

It is probable that Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, will be raised to the Peerage.

NEW OCEAN CABLE IN PROSPECT.

LONDON, February 9.—The organization of a new company to lay a light cable from Great Britain to Halifax, via Azores, is announced, with a capital of £350,000. The prospectus says it is the intention of the company to convey messages at the rate of one shilling per word.

SPANISH NEWS.

LONDON, February 9.—The diplomatic representatives of Spain at Brussels, Berlin and Lisbon have resigned. The Intransegente refugees from Cartagena, who have not been convicted of crime, were released yesterday by the French authorities of Oran. Contreras and Ferez refused to accept their discharge. Contreras is writing an account of the siege of Cartagena.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, February 9.—Steamships Columbia and Frisia, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 9.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance £4,000. Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; account, 92⅝@92¾. 6s, 1881's, do 67, 103⅜; do 67, 103⅝; 10-40s, 106⅝; new 5s, 102⅜; New York Central 96½; Erie 41¼; Erie preferred 69. Unsold on £30 6s. Turpentine 30s 6d. Refined petroleum 19¾d.

PARIS, February 9.—Rentes, 58 francs 57½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 9.—Cotton active and firm; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 8¼@8¾d; sales 18,000 bales; American 10,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000. Receipts quite uncertain and unchanged. Lard 45s 6d. Bacon—long clear middles 39s 9d.

ANTWERP, February 9.—Refined petroleum 33 francs.

A SECOND GRIEF.

Irregularities in the Connellsville National Bank—Accounts Largely Overdrawn—Williams, the Cashier, Held for Trial.

As already stated in the COMMERCIAL, D. D. Williams, Cashier of the National bank of Connellsville, reported to have been robbed, last week, of $46 000, was arrested and taken to Erie for examination on a charge of embezzlement. The hearing of evidence was closed on Saturday, Williams being held in $20,000 bail for trial at court.

The Titusville *Herald* throws some new light on the case, in the subjoined statement: The agitation of the affair brings many queer facts to light which, if they do not prove the bank officers guilty of crime, at least show a very careless and unbusinesslike manner of discharging such an important trust. For a long time the work of the bank was done by two persons, the President and Cashier, a force totally inadequate. The consequence was that the books got daily further behind, and balances had to be drawn from the blotters. Last October it was thought best to hire a bookkeeper, who found the books unbalanced. From February 1st proving, and it was not until a week since that the clerk caught up with the business. In November a semi-monthly dividend was declared of five per cent. This would indicate that the bank had earned $5,000 in the six months. It is said, however, that a false statement was made and that an examination of the concern since reveals the fact that the funds lacked $3,000 of the necessary amount for such a dividend. Mr. J. H. Lenhart, Cashier of the Peoples' Savings bank, of Meadville, and Mr. Samuel P. Offner, Cashier of the Meadville Savings bank, have been selected to examine the books, and are now engaged in the work. We are informed that the books showed that the bank of J. R. Dick & Co., of Meadville, was indebted $2,200, while the facts are that its account with J. R. Dick & Co. was overdrawn $1,400, a similar discrepancy was found in the account with its New York correspondent, the First National bank. One favored firm have overdrawn their account with the bank about $30,000. The whole matter shows queer financial judgment, and either positive disqualification in the officers, or criminal mismanagement.

STATE NEWS.

An effort is to be made to develop the iron deposits of Bradford county.

A merchant and his family, of Philadelphia, formerly rich, influential, sociable, and respected, were last week turned into the street for the non-payment of their board.

The Center Hall *Reporter* says: A few days ago, whilst a daughter of Mr. Jacob Wolf, living on Penns creek, in Penn township, aged about fourteen years, was walking along the stream, she became frightened at a dog which sprang towards her, and ran into the creek; the fright and chill she sustained thereby, caused her to take sick, and she died from the effects a few days thereafter.

Mr. William Kelty, telegraph operator at Titusville, was thrown from a sleigh on Sunday, and fatally injured, dying on Monday morning at half past three o'clock.

There is talk of a new weekly paper, Republican in politics, being started in Franklin.

The Bellefonte *Republican* says: Upon application by the trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, the court of Centre county has changed the name of that institution to the Pennsylvania State College. The change was desired because the old name misled many persons as to the character of the college, and failed to express the breadth of purpose contemplated by the law of Congress under which it received its endowment. That law distinctly states that the institutions organized under it "shall have as their leading object, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." From this it will be seen that no strictly Agricultural College could do the work required. The effort of the authorities of our State College to give instructions in the various branches required by Congress was denounced by many persons as a departure from the purpose of the institution as indicated by its name, and the fact that some of its graduates engaged in other pursuits than agriculture was proclaimed as proof of failure or fraud on the part of the faculty. In many instances students were prevented from entering under the impression that the college was designed for only those who intended to be farmers. Under the change of name, no change will be made in the courses of studies, or the practical working of the institution.

POLITICAL.

State.

Charles S. Gray, who accepted the Democratic nomination for Receiver of Taxes in Philadelphia, has reconsidered the matter, and withdrawn from the canvass.

The friends of Judge Trunkey, of the Venango-Mercer district, will make an earnest effort to have him nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Supreme Bench.

While Colonel Forney pretends to bask unsuspiciously in the smiles of the Democratic party for the purposes of a mere local election, everybody else knows that he is seeking the destruction of the Republican party by throwing the influence of his paper on the side of its enemies.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

The Democrats of Philadelphia, talk of starting a Sunday paper to be called the *Sunday Democrat*; they have this name now in the city except the *Press*, but Colonel Nagle is mentioned in connection with the enterprise.

George O. Evans is in jail, broken down in health and bankrupt in fortune. Forney is outside of the bars preaching virtue and getting rich. Both were members of the so-called Evans ring, and both shared in the ill-gotten gains of what is known as the "Evans's steal." Evans can't disgorge—Forney won't.—How seemingly crooked are the ways of justice, and how mysterious the operations of Providence! —*Reading Times.*

General.

Somebody has just unearthed a back-pay grab in New Haven. On the 5th of December, 1872, the Common Council passed, and Mayor Lewis approved, an order fixing the salary of the Mayor at $3,000 per year "from and after the first Tuesday of June, eighteen hundred and seventy." The previous salary had been $2,000, and this Mr. Lewis puts an extra thousand a year of back pay for two years and a half, or $2,500 hundred in all, into his pocket.

Crawford county's treasury is richer by $3,000 good and lawful money, bail forfeited by an aged but shrewd counterfeiter arrested at Titusville.

The Venango county court is a queer one. A prisoner was recently before it plead guilty of stealing, and to his astonishment was discharged by the jury as innocent.

Henry Reinhart died suddenly in Reading on the 5th inst. He lacked but one day of being eighty-five years old.

Mr. Jacob Frederick, of Rockland township, Berks county, fell dead on the road, a few days since, while on the way to attend to his daughter's funeral.

XLIII. CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. SARGENT presented the credentials of John S. Hager, Senator from California, who was sworn in.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition for the improvement of Red river. Referred.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of his State, praying for the passage of the House bill in relation to the Des Moines river land grant. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN said that on Friday last he entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House resolution ordering an investigation into the management of the affairs of the government of the District of Columbia, was passed. While he still thought the Senate should not participate in that investigation as the conduct of the District officials might come before the Senate in another form, yet to prevent delay he would withdraw the motion to reconsider. No objection being made the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. MCCREERY, at his own request, was excused from further service on the Committee on Territories, and Senator Hager was appointed.

Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill amendatory of the National Currency act. Referred.

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful for any banking association organized under said act, or under any act amendatory thereof, to pay interest on deposits to banks, banking companies or banking associations, nor shall any such banking association receive interest upon money deposited with any bank, person, party or corporation; and any banking association guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty equal to four times the amount of interest so paid or received, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the currency to cause proceedings to be instituted for the recovery of the penalties aforesaid and for the benefit of the United States.

SEC. 2. That not more than one-fourth part of the amount of lawful money of the United States that any such association may be required to keep on hand, as in section 31 of said act, shall consist of balances due to such associations, as available for the redemption of its circulating notes from banking associations approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States inclosing a communication from the Governor of the State of New York, formally presenting the bronze statue of George Clinton for the old hall of the House of Representatives.

The bill for the relief of the East Tennessee University, appropriating eighty-one thousand dollars to compensate that institution for property occupied and destroyed by federal troops during the late war, was taken up and passed—yeas 40, nays 20.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the Bankrupt bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Thurman to abolish the office of Register in bankruptcy, and authorizing the District Court to dispose of all suits in bankruptcy and to appoint masters or commissioners, when necessary, to perform the duties of registers.

Mr. THURMAN, in advocating the adoption of the amendment, said its effect would be to greatly decrease the cost in bankruptcy cases.

Mr. SAULSBURY favored the adoption of Mr. Thurman's amendment to the Bankrupt bill. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. THURMAN offered an amendment authorizing Notaries Public to take depositions in bankrupt cases.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the committee had no objection to the amendment, and it was adopted.

Mr. MERRIMON offered an amendment, giving the assignee authority to bring suit to recover debts in State courts for all sums under five hundred dollars.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend the amendment by inserting the words "unless the court has charge of the estate shall order to the contrary," which was accepted by Mr. Merrimon, and the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMON offered an amendment giving to the courts of record of the several States, having superior jurisdiction and jury trials, power to administer the Bankrupt law in the same as United States Courts, provided that parties should have the same right of appeal.

Mr. GORDON introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws. It proposes to repeal all provisions of the law heretofore existing in relation to the imposition of stamps on written instruments, and all penalties imposed by law for the omission or failure to stamp such instruments as bear date prior to the establishment of revenue districts in States engaged in rebellion, be repealed. It further provides that the time allowed for stamping deeds, mortgages and other papers which bear date since the establishment of said revenue districts, be extended. Any Judge or Justice of the

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1874.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAM C. McCARTHY.

FOR TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.

FOR CONTROLLER,
ROBERT M. SNODGRASS.

THE *Post* announces its firm belief in the old axiom that "nothing is created in vain." This may be true; but at all events it has not yet transpired for what purpose that paper was brought into existence.

THE money market must be easy in the Northwest. The total clearings of the Chicago banks for last week amounted to $24,570,055 94, being an excess of $1,393,843 03 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

THE New York *World*, in an interesting article on hygienic philosophy, affirms that the more nutritious foods furnish the least energy. This explains the cause of that journal's rapidly waning influence as an organ of the Democratic party. Epicureanism has done it.

THE easy jesuitry with which the Philadelphia *Press* supports Colonel McCLURE'S candidature for the Mayoralty of that city, at least proves that the editor of that paper retains all his old-time plastic facility of formulating a perfectly fallacious view of public questions into specious and plausible phrases.

OUR special Washington dispatches of yesterday mentioned the interesting fact that "during the last thirty days gold has fluctuated less than at any other time since its quotion." We have looked into the matter, and find that, during the period in question the extreme fluctuation has been but one and one-eighth per cent.; and that, during the past twenty-five days the price has only varied three-quarters of one per cent. Since 1862, when the premium on gold began to be quoted, no similar steadiness has been known.

THE New York *Tribune* notices that most of the Texas newspapers commend very highly the new Judges of the Supreme Court of that State, appointed by Governor COKE. Of course they do. All of these new appointees were among the most persistent opponents of reconstruction, and of every measure connected therewith—as also were a majority of the papers of that retrogressive State. Their "commendation" is, therefore, the most natural thing in the world. We hope the *Tribune's* inferential indorsement of the appointments in question is not.

THE *Post* is not apt at solving riddles. Our neighbor intimates that the reason of JEFF. DAVIS'S departure for Europe was, that "somebody procured the COMMERCIAL to be sent to him regularly," so long as he remained in this country. This is a mistake, although it is quite likely that the great unthawing would find no more comfort in the perusal of this paper than would Satan in the taste of holy water, or than our contemporary does in contemplating the reconstruction acts and amendments. It is understood, however, that his flight was really owing to an intense feeling of disgust because, out of the large number of Democratic papers published in the Northern States, the *Post* alone should regard him with apparent friendliness and partiality.

THE Legislature of Massachusetts is at present wrestling with a problem which, from the historic question involved, possesses something of natural interest. An effort is making to get leave to sell the "Old South" church edifice, which Massachusetts has always regarded as only less sacred than Faneuil Hall. The plea of the trustees is necessity. There are, however, a great many remonstrances against the application; the people of Boston appearing to feel generally that, while the technical title and legal custody of the building may be with the transitory majority of pew proprietors, the ground is that the public have an interest in it superior than that, by as much as the moral is superior to the temporal. The committee is said to be conservative, and the application may fail, but it looks now as though the church building of national historic memories was doomed.

IT is intimated that the backwardness of some of the Congressional committees in coming forward with their bills is because they "generally feel unwilling to report many of the bills before them, in view of the temper of the House and public sentiment." It is known that a very large proportion of these bills call for appropriations, and the friends of many of them prefer that they shall be presented as late in the session as possible. It may, however, as well be understood first as last, that "public sentiment" is not likely to abate a single jot of its present inflexible demand for the exercise of the most rigid economy and retrenchment, no matter how greatly the session may be prolonged. Their requirement is their ultimatum. It is the word with the bark on, and whoso—committees or otherwise—ignores that fact in their affiance will eventually relax, or their patient persistence rire, is the victim of an egregious delusion.

THE New Hampshire election, which occurs on the 10th of next month, does not promise, from present indications, to pan out profitably for the Democracy. Whilst the Republicans of the Granite State appear to realize to the full the importance of their position as the pioneers of the national Republican party in this Congressional year, a substantial deal of dissatisfaction with the the Democratic platform and candidates prevails among the members of that organization. Indeed, one of the leading lights of the party has squarely bolted the nominations, and has established a paper for the express purpose of fostering the growing rebellion against the party magnates. Its subscription list is said to be swelling rapidly, and many even of the most prominent Democrats are reported as indorsing its course. There are also other evidences of defection from the ranks; and, upon the whole, it seems pretty certain that the signal of the year's struggle which will presently be sounded in New Hampshire, will be of a character to inspirit and embolden Republicans from one end of the country to the other.

IN YESTERDAY'S COMMERCIAL we made some brief observations concerning the numerous discrepancies and inaccuracies which have been detected in the completed portion of the revised codification of the laws of the United States, now in progress under the direction of Congress. It is to be feared that the task will prove almost impossible of satisfactory accomplishment. The intelligent and careful Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* states that the attendance of members for the purpose of advancing the work, discreditably small in the beginning, has decreased until scarcely a single Congressman is present beyond the members of the committee upon whom the responsibility of the work rests, and the very few others who can find no possible alternative as a means of passing their time. Twenty or twenty-five members at most comprise the entire legislative body which is assembled on the two evenings set apart each week for the grave purpose in question. One of our most eminent experts in such matters has expressed the opinion that a condensation of the laws governing the revenue of the country is absolutely impossible, owing to the particularity of their detail; and he cites the fact that in no country has this task been successfully accomplished. The tariff question is one that must enter largely into any such revision as is now being made, and unless the protection now afforded is clearly embraced in distinct terms, a great injustice will be perpetrated which cannot be corrected without additional legislation.

ALL, but especially the champions of female rights, are waiting with lively interest and curiosity for the settlement of the question raised by the election of several women as school directors in the city of Boston. At its session eight or nine days ago the School Committee formally declared still vacant the seats to which the ladies had been elected. It seems that very short time and slight discussion enabled the committee to arrive at a decision of the question. No member of the committee urged or pretended either that the ladies had not been fairly elected or were, in any respect, not qualified for the position. The only reasons assigned or assignable for the action of the School Committee are that the persons elected are women and that women are not expressly recognized as eligible in the law. No doubt at least some members of the committee would have been willing and pleased to see the ladies admitted to the exercise of the office, but to concede their eligibility to the position of school directors would have been equivalent to a recognition of their right to any other office in the gift of the people from that of Governor down to that of constable, and in Massachusetts the great battle might have seemed to be gained by the advocates of female rights. There is, however, no reason for indignation or for suspicion of evil motives. The action of the School Committee merely refers the excluded members to the use of their remedy, an appeal to the Supreme Court, and the effect of the court's decision will probably be to satisfy those women who desire to be school directors that they must obtain the necessary action from the Legislature before the votes of the people can gratify their ambition. The women of Massachusetts may take hope of success from the example of Illinois, where the needful legislation was adopted some time ago. Possibly the women of Boston hoped to move the Legislature in their favor by practically exemplifying their qualifications as school directors.

"OUR TICKET."

The Republican City Convention yesterday nominated WM. C. MCCARTHY for Mayor, and we cheerfully indorse the nomination. We have taken no part in the struggle over this nomination, and have been content to let the people decide between the contestants. They *have* decided, and it is our part, now, to help in giving success to their nominee.

MR. MCCARTHY is emphatically a man of the people. He belongs to the class of those who toil for a living, and he has literally earned his bread in the sweat of his brow. He has grown up in and with the city, has been identified with it from childhood, and has always labored heartily and earnestly to promote its best interests. His long service in Councils has made him familiar with all the details of city business, and the fact that the people of his ward have kept him so long in the harness, is an earnest at once of their strong confidence in him, and of his unfaltering fidelity to the trust reposed in him.

He has had, besides, experience in the Mayoralty, and is therefore doubly qualified by his services in Councils and in the Mayor's office, to discharge successfully the duties of the high place to which he has been named. His record as a public officer is without a blot, and he has given such strong evidences of his capacity, in every place in which he has been tried, that the voters of Pittsburgh need not hesitate a moment in choosing him as their chief magistrate.

The Jeffersonian tests of fitness for office were: Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution? To all three of these questions, applied to MR. MCCARTHY, it is easy to return an affirmative answer. His honesty has been attested by a long and blameless public life; his capacity has been shown in the successful discharge of his public duties; and his fidelity to the principles of free government has been demonstrated by a devotion to them which does not admit of question. He was an anti-slavery man in the days when persecution was the sole reward of adherence to the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence; and he has been a Republican from the start. His political record shows him to have been rooted and grounded in the Republican faith from the beginning, and that he has never once faltered in support of it.

We are able to vouch for his personal honesty and integrity. He has been tried and has not been found wanting. He may be impulsive and over-zealous, betimes; but he is always true and upright. The attempt to charge him with crime has but reacted upon the heads of those who made it. The great aim of his life has been to keep his name unsullied and pure. Honesty is with him, not a question of policy but of duty. He believes in it, and he acts up to his belief. No one who knows him, doubts the sterling purity of his character, and we bear this testimony in his behalf, based on a personal acquaintance with him which dates back more than a third of a century.

We invoke for him, therefore, the united, earnest and vigilant support of the Republicans of the city. Whatever asperities may have grown up during the canvass for this nomination, should be promptly buried out of sight. But a week remains in which to labor for his election. Let it be spent in faithful work, and in a close attention to the duties of the hour. Mr. MCCARTHY is, in all respects, deserving of the confidence and support of the people, and we trust to see him triumphantly elected. He is a workingman, and his opponent is an aristocrat. He belongs to the people, and his opponent has nothing in common with them. In their hands, then, we appeal in his behalf, and to all Republican people do we especially commend him.

MR. C. L. MAGEE was unanimously renominated as the Republican candidate for Treasurer, and he will receive the united and hearty support of the party. He has filled the office most creditably and acceptably, and has made a record which will stand proof against the most thorough and searching inquiry. Indeed, the more that is known of the manner in which he has guarded the city funds, the higher will his services be appreciated by the people. The principal objection urged against him two years ago, when he was first before the public as a candidate, was his youth and consequent want of experience. Having been trained in the offices of the Controller and Treasurer, for several years previously, he was well qualified for the position, and his friends never doubted his capacity. His administration shows that he is not only capable, but honest and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He has made many friends among those who were opposed to his nomination two years ago, who now cheerfully bear testimony to his ability and integrity, and will do all in their power to re-elect him. Taking the past as a guarantee for the future, the public may continue MR. MAGEE with the utmost confidence that he will remain a steadfast and faithful custodian of the public funds.

Colonel ROBERT M. SNODGRASS, for Controller, has also the compliment of a unanimous nomination. MR. SNODGRASS has devoted much of his time to city affairs, having served in Councils for a number of years, and more recently in the capacity of Assistant Controller. On the resignation of Mr. MCCARTHY, as Controller, he was chosen by Councils to fill the vacancy, and now he is before the people as the choice of the Republican party for that important office. He has the requisite ability and integrity, and will make a good officer.

THE COUNTY WORKHOUSE.

The reports of the various reformatory and benevolent institutions, supported either by the voluntary contributions of citizens or the legal taxation of property holders, are worthy the careful study of all concerned. Those who have cheerfully contributed from their abundance, as well as those from whom the law has collected a fixed percentage, for the reformation or support of the vicious and unfortunate, should, and doubtless do, take an interest in the records presented for their consideration. The financial statements must have a charm for those whose money is represented in the carefully adjusted tables and accounts.

Among the many reports that we have received and examined, none appears more satisfactory than that presented by the Board of Managers and Superintendent of the Allegheny County Workhouse. It should be eminently satisfactory to the taxpayers of the county, because it proves so conclusively that the labor of those convicted of minor offenses against the peace and order of the community may be made, by judicious management, to pay the cost of maintenance during imprisonment. This fact is remarkable. But the report shows more than this—that those convicted of vagrancy, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, etc., while undergoing a reformatory process that must certainly result in good to themselves, have not been an expense to the honest, hard-working community by their incarceration, but *a positive source of income.*

The problem which has engaged the attention of many thoughtful, philanthropic men, in the large cities, has been fully solved in the Workhouse of this county.

This report, so brief and terse in general statements, and yet so minute and particular in its cash accounts, does not at a first cursory reading clearly make evident all that has been done by the Board and Superintendent.

Knowing that the financial success of a penal and reformatory institution is dependent on many complex elements, such as the physical condition of the prisoner, the term of his imprisonment, the amount received from the State for payment of salaries, or other purposes, we have carefully examined the reports of the Albany Penitentiary and the Detroit House of Correction, and, by the reports of each, would prove that the Allegheny County Workhouse may justly claim a prominent position among the prisons. We select these two institutions because in so many points they resemble our own. Both, like our own, are county or city prisons, and have been successful financially. They have been controlled by Messrs. PILLSBURY and BROCKWAY, gentlemen who have gained a world-wide reputation, and have been regarded as authorities by all who were interested in prison labor and reform. Both have been notable for reformatory, as well as financial results.

Take first the term of imprisonment: Albany, thirty days, one year to twenty years, or life; Detroit, ten days, one year to twenty years, or life; Allegheny county, twenty days to two years. Average number of inmates in each in 1872: Albany, 574; Detroit, 439; Allegheny county, 305. The average term of each inmate was: In Albany, 180 days; in Detroit, 114 days; in Allegheny county, 68 days.

General PILLSBURY, in his report of the Albany Penitentiary for the year ending October 31, 1870, shows a net gain of.. $18,132 25

From which he honestly deducts the amount received for board of United States and county prisoners, amounting to..... 16,383 03

$ 1,749 22

and he justly claimed credit for this amount, as being the surplus above the entire cost of maintenance.

In his report for 1871, with an average of 514 inmates, he claimed a net profit of...$19,018 07

Deduct amount received from United States and counties..... 16,350 15

Real gain, excluding board of prisoners..... $ 2,667 92

The Detroit House of Correction was completed in 1861, and began manufacturing at a time when materials and labors were at the lowest point. Having the advantage of a rising market, and an active demand for products, its reports for 1862-3 show a deficit; but from the latter date exhibit an increasing gain over expenses. In 1870, with an average of 425 inmates, it claims a surplus of $13,110; from which deduct amount received from United States and counties, $13,000, and we have as real gain above cost of maintenance $110. While the records of Albany and Detroit show an annual *gain* instead of an annual *loss*—and from this fact are worthy of highest commendation—we yet claim that the Allegheny County Workhouse, judged by its report of 1873, stands first among the reformatory prisons of the United States, and that the facts and results therein stated have never been equaled by any similar institution in this country or Europe.

Governed by a law which limits imprisonment in the Workhouse to two years for one offense, it loses its convicts at a time when careful training on the part of the officers, and experience in skilled labor by the inmates, would result in profit to the county and good to the prisoner. Having no five, ten or twenty years' inmates, its success is dependent on the labor of those whose average term is sixty-eight days.

Another important factor in the financial success of Albany and Detroit prisons must be noticed. Each one receives from the United States, for prisoners committed to their charge, an amount for board per week that would yield any prison *a profit* over cost of maintenance *in idleness*, so that the labor of such convicts must be a clear gain to those institutions that have government patronage. The only credit for board that we noticed in the Allegheny county report was $127, received from Fayette county.

Above and beyond the financial success of the Workhouse, we value the *moral benefit* which the community receives from the institution. Reformatory results cannot be accurately estimated, or the number of those who have been transformed from criminals into good citizens cannot be definitely stated. It must, however, be evident to all, that continued regular labor, as enforced in a well disciplined prison, combined with the kind counsels of Superintendent and chaplain, and the use of all means that modern prison reformatory science has so successfully employed, will certainly return the convict to society in better physical, mental and moral condition than when he entered its doors.

While we may not fully agree with the Superintendent that "industry" will certainly make a man "virtuous," yet we are confident that steady, regular employment is essential to reformation. We would call attention to the following statement by the Superintendent, while referring to industry:

"Before dismissing this subject, I wish to call your attention to two remarkable points: *First*, not withstanding the very great number of transactions, amounting to nearly $420,000 during the past two years, we have not sustained a single pecuniary loss, and not a bad or even a doubtful debt can be found on our books; and *second*, the bitter opposition, formerly manifested by citizen coopers against this branch of industry, has entirely disappeared, and this probably from the very fact that we never competed with them by underselling the market, and thereby proved that *prison* labor need not in itself be antagonistic to *free* labor."

We commend the entire report, with its valuable and clear tables, to the taxpayers of the county.

BOLTING.

The proceedings of the Republican Convention called to nominate a candidate for Mayor of this city are fully and fairly reported in another column. It will be seen that there was a close and exciting contest; but it is clear that Mr. MCCARTHY had a majority of the delegates, and was rightfully nominated. The action of the minority, large and respectable as it was, in bolting the nomination, and setting up another candidate, was inexcusable, and cannot be justified upon any pretext whatever. Each of the candidates entered the canvass with the distinct understanding that he and his friends would be bound by the result; and each candidate had given his written pledge that he would abide the decision of the convention. The utter folly of attempting to set up candidates in the regular way, was exemplified in the case of the bolters themselves, whose action in nominating Dr. GROSS was at once repudiated by the friends of Mr. KIRK, who in turn bolted, or threatened to bolt, and were only pacified by the withdrawal of Dr. GROSS'S name and the substitution of that of Mr. KIRK. Followed to its legitimate result, such conduct must end only in political anarchy and defeat. Those who sustain the Republican party not merely on account of their personal preferences for its candidates, but for the sake of the principles it represents, will have no hesitation in denouncing this bolt. Whatever may have inspired it, its tendency is to defeat the party nominee and place a Democrat in the office.

A GERMAN contemporary, with an "Almanac de Gotha" in hand, notes a few of the changes of the last few years. In 1859 Europe had within its bounds fifty-six independent States; it has to-day only fifteen, not counting the petty States of Lichtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, Andorra, or the tributary States of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro. The fifteen independent States of Europe are Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, England, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Sweden and Norway, Belgium, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark and Greece. The German empire which eight years ago contained thirty-six States, contains to-day twenty-six. In a few years these will most likely be reduced to four or five, and in twenty years a Duke of Meiningen, a Prince of Anhalt, or a Grand duke of Darmstadt, will be as little talked about as the once mighty monarch of Pfalz Zweibruecken is talked about now.

The oldest sovereign in Europe is PIUS IX., eighty-two years old, and next him in age is his antagonist, Emperor WILLIAM of Germany, who is in his seventy-seventh year. The oldest German Prince is Prince GUSTAVE of Schwarzburg, seventy-two years, and the youngest is King LUDWIG of Bavaria, twenty-eight years old. Europe has five republics—three real ones of old date, viz.: Switzerland, San Marino and Andorra, and two nominal ones, France and Spain. Within the last year the number of sovereigns has been diminished, but the number of pretenders has been increased. Besides the ex-Emperor NAPOLEON, the ex-Duke of Brunswick and the reigning King of Saxony have died. Death also entered the royal houses of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Wurtemberg and Portugal. Of the ex-sovereigns most are so little in the thought of the world that they would be wholly forgotten but for the Gotha Almanac or similar record. Some of them are Emperor FERDINAND of Austria, living at Prag, 70 years old; King GEORGE of Hanover, living at Hietzing, near Vienna; Empress EUGENIE, King AMADEUS, ISABELLA of Spain, &c. It would be interesting to know what they all think of the change to private life.

A BILL has been introduced in Congress to tax lands granted to railroads. The special design of the bill is to remedy an evil that takes a different form in different States. Nebraska has several roads which are entitled to some of the best lands in the State, and the sections which they will ultimately own have already been surveyed and selected, but there is as yet little market for them, and as it is provided that the cost of surveying, selecting, and conveying the granted lands shall be paid by the companies before patents shall issue, those companies that neglect to pay the fees on lands that are not sold obtain at present no patents and escape taxation. The people of Nebraska think this unfair, and the bill is intended to correct the abuse. In some other States the railway companies neglect to obtain their patents even when they sell the lands to settlers, but instead of a deed execute a bond to the purchaser to give him a full title at some future time. In this way the purchaser of railway lands escapes taxation for a term of years. It is further understood that judicial questions are pending under the orders of Congress which may result in showing a large indebtedness of the companies, or some of them, for which the only lien of the government is upon the unpatented lands. The proposed law would seem to be based on sound principle. Of course the railway companies denounce it as unjust, alleging that it subjects to taxation lands which they cannot sell, and which in many instances are worthless, but the sufficient answer to this is that no taxes are assessed when counties are not organized, and that there would be no taxes on lands which when appraised were found to be absolutely worthless.

DAVID L. SMITH, Esq., has received the Republican nomination for Mayor of Allegheny City. MR. SMITH has been an active and consistent Republican for many years, was a member of the Legislature in 1868, and for several years past has been an acting Alderman in Allegheny. He is fully qualified for the position for which he has been named, and he will make a most capable and energetic officer.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

This paragraph is going the rounds of the press: "The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL calls the new Chief Justice 'The babe of Genius.'" This was not exactly what we said; but there can be no doubt whatever of the fact that those who so report us are children of idiocy.

Cleveland wants a breakwater; which is quite natural, seeing that it has only eleven hundred saloons.

It was the Chicago *Times* for subscription to which the convert asked to be forgiven. The minister remarked to his dear on the next day that the man was the best preserved specimen of total depravity that an active ministry of forty-three years had brought to his notice.

The members of the New York Sorosis have abolished kid gloves, the wearing of them was such a deer practice.

It costs enormously to control these stubborn females. It is ascertained that it will take ten million dollars to make Mississippi open her mouth.

Now that a sick man has been cured by drinking blood twice a day at a Boston abattoir, it is to be feared that the number of blood-thirsty people will increase with frightful rapidity.

The Dutch Minister at Washington is going to marry an American lady. This will be importing wind-mills into Holland.

"Oesterreichische Schaechzeitung." Don't be alarmed; it is only a compilation of chess problems.

The Chicago papers get up the most deceptive heads. Under a *Tribune* caption, "It is a Chicago Custom," we expected to find something about murder or highway robbery, but it was only a case of drunkenness.

The solution by the Ohio women is to the effect that the mission of women is that of reformers.

The Canadian Conservatives boast that although defeated at the recent election, they have a majority in the upper house, appointed for life, and will be able to thwart the Liberals, if they attempt to carry out measures they do not like.

The colored brother is agitating the Free Masons of Michigan by applications for admission to the mystic order.

Leavenworth, Kansas, wants an art gallery, and has already got a skull for a foundation.

The Supreme Court of Maine has been called on by the Governor and Council to decide whether women have the legal right to hold office as justices of the peace in that State, and whether it is competent for the Legislature to authorize their appointment.

The grain receipts of the carrying trade between New York and foreign ports amounted during the year just closed to nearly $30,000,000.

The National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf will in future meet in the month of February every other year.

Queen Victoria is said to be writing a book, the scene of which is laid in Germany. The Queen attempted book making once before, but her success was not astonishing.

Secretary Richardson has sent a letter to the Senate Committee on Territories, giving a statement of the expense to the general government of the different Territories for the fiscal year ending 1873. The grand total foots up $278,989 36. In 1872 the expenses were $313,773 42.

The river trade of Omaha has decreased in the past six years until the figures are now almost nominal. In 1868 there were 142 arrivals, with a tonnage of 28,600, and the amount of business transacted was $300,000. In 1873 there were nine arrivals, with a tonnage of 1,000.

A long poem from Walt. Whitman will perplex the readers of the March *Harper's*.

In Canada since the recent cold snap they sell whisky by the pound, weighing it out as of it were maple sugar or ordinary ice.

The ghost of Bonaparte doubtless looks down with grim satisfaction upon St. Helena. Mountain floods have destroyed many of the villages, the population has decreased by one-fifth within eighteen months, and the inhabitants who are left are starving.

The New York imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were $7,929,642.

Maine is about to put down—if she can—the practice of gambling on steamboats and railway cars.

Business is rapidly improving in Richmond, Va., and all the manufactories, except the tobacco, are again working to their full capacity, or nearly so.

It is proposed to extend the ramifications of the Order of the Grangers to Canada.

They are cutting much ice on the Hudson, where it was thought that the ice had cut the cutters.

Vineland, New Jersey, the rendezvous of woman's rights women, wants to be made into a city. The place is growing so rapidly that the necessity of a more extended power to the authorities is greatly felt.

Thirty years ago Nantucket, Mass., had ninety-two vessels employed in whale fishing. Last week the last vessel was sold, and that city is now counted out of the oil business.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a sale of cotton for cash, where the lower court allowed ten days to turn out and inspect the goods, is a sale on credit and not on condition, the property passing to the buyer so that he can make title for it, though still indebted.

Good. A passenger between Utica and Albany on the New York Central Railroad, has recovered $4,000 damages for being put off a palace car, there being no vacant seat in the other part of the train.

At least one man in Chicago has made money out of a hotel. His significant name was Walker, and he walked away with the funds of his partners and employees.

By the abolition of the franking privilege, the Postoffice Department saves over $200,000 a year in its payments to one road alone—the Baltimore and Ohio.

Boston has a champion belt on exhibition, which took the hides of one hundred oxen for its construction. It is not intended for the prize ring, but is to be run by a three hundred and fifty horse-power engine in a factory.

The Incremation Club is the last new club in London. The members, one and all, hold to the idea of burning after death.

Shehee is a duplex-elliptic, back-action sort of name, and belongs to an Illinois brute who beats his wife.

PERSONAL.

Thurlow Weed has recovered the watch stolen from him last week. Of it the veteran editor says: "It was a New Year's present from my friend, the late James Savage, of Albany, in 1833. After the decease of a son and daughter the watch was sent by my wife, without my knowledge, to Geneva, in Switzerland, where a portrait of Mary was beautifully enameled on the outer and appropriate memorials of James engraved upon the inner case. It came back with these endearing associations as a surprise on a New Year's day. Subsequently, after the death of my wife, her photograph was added. The chain was a present from Governor Fish, on the occasion of his leaving the Executive chair."

Bayard Taylor is preparing a joint biography of Goethe and Schiller.

Thirty-seven of the seventy-two Senators in Washington are accompanied by their wives, and nineteen have their daughters with them. Of the two hundred and ninety-eight Representatives and Delegates, one hundred and twenty-nine have their wives with them, and many of the others are accompanied by daughters and lady friends.

Nicholas P. Trist, postmaster at Alexandria, is seriously ill. He was a famous man when James K. Polk sent him to Mexico with full powers to control the army and make "peace at any price."

Miss Betty Beck, daughter of Congressman Beck, of Kentucky, is said to be one of the most admired belles in Washington; and it is naturally to be presumed that she has a great many gentlemen willing to follow her beck.

The man who is always finding hairs in the butter, and who is frequently made unhappy by such discoveries, might learn a lesson of patience and humility by considering the case of Mr. Robert Braden, of Iowa. By a singular freak of nature, a crop of hair has begun to grow on Mr. Braden's tongue, and other little crops of it are sprouting from his gums. The hair is said to be plentiful, and it must be very unpleasant to him. He would scarcely be worse off if he had glued his clothes brush to the inside of his mouth and refused to have it withdrawn.

Last Wednesday night, at Tobaccostick, Dorchester county, Md., Mary Travers, wife of Thomas Travers, colored, gave birth to female twins something like the late Siamese pair. They are united by a fleshy band from the lower part of the breast bone to the abdomen, and face to face. One was born dead, the other lived a few minutes, and had its arm around the dead one's neck.

A biography of Lord Macaulay is to be prepared by Lady Holland and Mr. Trevelyan, both thoroughly competent for the work they have undertaken. It has been a matter of general regret that there has hitherto been no complete biography of Lord Macaulay, who died in 1859.

Among the bills recently passed by Congress was one giving Mr. J. J. Petre five thousand dollars as a reward for heroism displayed in California in rescuing a party of seventy-one emigrants, who had missed the trial and were starving to death in one of the gorges of the mountains.

FROM SAUT STE. MARIE.

The Mild Winter—Work on the St. Mary Canal Being Pushed Energetically—The Prospects of Lake Commerce Next Season Not Flattering—Hard Times at the Iron and Silver Mines—Excitement and Whisky Among the Canadians—Mail Facilities—Fidelity of the Indian Carriers, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAUT STE. MARIE, January 26, 1874.

As last winter was unprecedented in point of coldness and severity, so is the present one in point of mildness. We have had no real cold day as yet. The lowest temperature this winter was twenty-two degrees below zero, and we have not over a foot of ice and a foot of snow. The weather has been exceedingly favorable for the prosecution of the work on the canal, and the contractors are improving the time to the best of their ability, and will be ready for an early opening of navigation.

From all we can learn, the prospect for commerce on Lake Superior during the coming season is not very flattering, and it is feared there will be a great falling off in the amount of shipping through the canal. All the news we get from the iron regions is unfavorable, and Marquette and other places depending on the work in the mines must suffer severely. We have news from the silver regions on the north shore, and there, as elsewhere, we hear of hard times. Unless business revives before spring, the business interests of Lake Superior will receive a shock from which it will not recover for years.

The winter is very favorable for lumbermen on the upper Peninsula, in consequence of the small depth of snow which has fallen.

Our Canadian friends are wonderfully excited in consequence of the approaching election there. The excitement among the Canucks is intense, and although they don't know the time when the election will be held, every man is out working for his candidate, and whisky flows in rich profusion. There are three candidates for member of Parliament, and although they have a triangular fight, there are but two parties, and I have yet to find a man who can tell me the principles advocated by either, only that one party is *in* and the other party wants them *out*. From present appearances I should judge the *ins* would carry in the district of Algoma. Canada is a heaven at present for the man that likes whisky.

We have considerable better facilities for communication with the outside world than formerly, as we have a telegraph and a good road by which we can reach a railroad in from three to four days. Our mail, however, is still being carried as it has been for time immemorial. As in the days of which the ancients speak, so is it now; an Indian, two dogs, a train d'glize, a half ax, a smoke pipe, a pair of snow shoes, a blanket, matches and provisions for the Indian and his dogs, and you see our mail sledding along at its slow jog to carry our letters to and from the outside world. So they carried the mail to Detroit when that now prosperous city of the Straits was but a French village, and it will be a sad day to some of the survivors of olden times when they must at last yield to progress, and lose sight of their dear old dog-sled. One thing can be said for these old-fashioned mail carriers. There is no case on record where any of these mails have ever been trifled with. Not a dollar has ever been lost by these carriers, although thousands of dollars have been frequently intrusted to them by merchants here. Indians have learned a great many tricks from the white man, but that of robbing mails they never learned, and it would be as much as a man's life is worth to touch a mail or other valuables intrusted to an Indian. In all the history of the country, but one mail was lost. That occurred years ago in crossing the Straits of Mackinaw, and the two Indians and their dogs went down with the mail.

Two years ago, one of our Indian carriers got drunk and dropped his mail through the ice, but at once peeled himself, and after diving the third time rescued his mail and went on his way rejoicing.

Our Canada friends have lost eight mail bags this winter, while last winter they lost a mail and carrier.

It may seem strange to the readers of the COMMERCIAL that such difficulties still exist in America, but such is the fact.

We received the speech of Congressman Elliott a few days ago, and the manner in which he acquitted himself meets with general satisfaction. It is certainly very gratifying to me, as I can bear testimony to the truthfulness of what he says about the conduct of colored soldiers during the rebellion. Where was Butler when that cowardly blackguard, Harris, told the colored member to sit down? I served under Butler in the army of the James, and had a good opportunity to know something about him; and I here say that I don't think the colored man ever had a truer friend on the American continent than Gen. Butler, and I would as soon trust the welfare of the negro in his hands as in those of any other man living. A. P. H.

THE sensational item which has been "going the rounds," detailing the poverty of L. Kossuth, as reported in a Frankfort paper, is flatly contradicted in a letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, written by Mr. Louis Ruttkay, of Des Moines, Iowa. The gentleman claims to be a cousin of the venerable Hungarian patriot, and states that Kossuth neither advertises nor gives lessons, for the sufficient reasons that there is no necessity for his doing so, and that he has no inclination that way. He is not in indigent circumstances; his two sons are not dead, but are living with him, and earning ample incomes as civil engineers. In a word, the whole story appears to be an invention.

Nature's Cathartic.

No medicine is needed to keep the bowels in order as long as nature's cathartic, the tide of bile, runs daily and regularly from its source in the liver, and is of the right strength and quality. But the great biliary gland is easily disordered and the consequences of its irregularities are serious. To bring it back to its natural condition when thus affected Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be taken at least twice a day until the desired object is attained. Constipation is due to a scant supply of bile, or to a lack of the stimulating element in that fluid. In either case mere purgation is useless. The liver must be compelled to yield the supply of bile necessary to remove the waste matter from the system at that organ. In twenty to twenty-four hours after a cure of costiveness can be accomplished. Hostetter's Bitters prompge this effect. Its action upon the stomach and liver is directly curative, and through these organs it regulates and invigorates the whole frame.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,231 56.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on the first Monday in January and July. Books of by-Laws, &c., furnished on application.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN H. BEATTY, Vice President.
D. B. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. F. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Arthur, Jas. Marshall, Jr., Robert Pitcairn, Jr., A. M. Brennen, Robert O. Sterrett, Christopher Magee, Thomas H. Baldwin, Solicitor.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION!

The Firm of WALLACE, CAVITT & CO. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. M. CAVITT and A. W. POLLOCK retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled at the old stand, No. 319 Wood street.

R. P. WALLACE,
A. M. CAVITT,
A. W. POLLOCK.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1874.

J. G. KIRKPATRICK.....R. P. WALLACE.

R. P. Wallace & Co.,

Successors to WALLACE, CAVITT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS IN

OIL LAMPS,

Chandeliers, Glassware, &c.

39 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE CARD it will be seen that the firm of WALLACE, CAVITT & CO. has been dissolved by the withdrawal of A. M. Cavitt and A. W. Pollock, taking effect February 2, 1874, and that the remaining partner, R. P. Wallace, has associated with him J. C. Kirkpatrick, (the former proprietor and original founder of this house over twenty years ago,) under the name and style of R. P. WALLACE & CO., to continue the business.

Thanking our friends for their very liberal patronage in the past, and respectfully soliciting a continuance in the future, we are,

Yours respectfully,
R. P. WALLACE & CO.

Dissolution of Copartnership

The Firm existing under the name of L. G. GRAFF & CO., is hereby dissolved, EDWIN A. GRAFF withdrawing from the firm by mutual consent. The business will be settled by L. G. GRAFF, 376 Penn avenue.

L. G. GRAFF,
E. A. GRAFF.

Pittsburgh, February 3, 1874.

L. G. GRAFF CONTINUES UNDER the same style and name place as heretofore.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of RANDOLPH & ADOLPHUS has been dissolved by mutual consent, WOLFE AIDO PHUS having disposed of his interest to PETER F. RANDOLPH, who will pay all claims and collect all debts due the late concern.

PETER F. RANDOLPH,
WOLFE ADOLPHUS.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM I cordially recommend PETER F. RANDOLPH to all my friends and patrons.

WOLFE ADOLPHUS.

Pittsburgh, February 4, 1874.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of

J. A. GRAFF & SON,

For the purpose of carrying on a general Produce Commission business.

Office and Warehouse, No. 197 Liberty street.

J. A. GRAFF,
E. A. GRAFF.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1874.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.

The Twentieth Session of this Institution will begin FEBRUARY 11TH, 1874.

MEDICAL.

Rheumatism and Gout.

Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's,

Dr. Laville's Great French Remedy

A SURE CURE.

Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.

They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for month, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days; in many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Sent and for sale at

JOSEPH BROWN'S
DRUG STORE,
2p Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S,

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

Large Stock

AND

LOWEST PRICES.

Special Inducements

NOW

To Close Winter Stock.

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street.

PROCLAMATION.

ELECTION Proclamation!

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS:

I, JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, do issue this my Proclamation, that on the THIRD TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1874, being the seventeenth day of the month, the citizens of said city, qualified to vote for

A. A. McCARTY,
NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER,
DEALER IN
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 9, 1874.

The same day that Senator Sherman introduced his bill for the equalization of the currency, published in full by us on the 7th inst., he brought forward another proposition strangely inconsistent with the first.

The second section of the act for the redemption and reissue of United States legal tender notes provides as follows:

SEC. 2. That from and after the first day of July next the limit of the aggregate circulation of national banks now prescribed by law is repealed, and all banks hereafter organized shall deposit as security for their circulating notes bonds of the United States issued under this act or under the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the debt," approved July 14, 1870.

If the South and West need more currency why cannot they get it under the above section, and why take from the Eastern banks $25,000,000 of their circulation if they can immediately replace it? The Senator evidently has no faith that one or the other of his propositions will pass.

The third section repeals the law requiring the banks to keep a reserve on hands to redeem their circulating notes, and extends the percentage of reserve to deposits throughout the whole country to that now required only of the redemption cities, that is to 25 per cent. of their deposits. This reserve is made up of legal tenders and coin as at present, *three-fifths* of which may consist of United States certificates of deposit; provided that clearing-house certificates representing specie or lawful money specially deposited for the purpose by any clearing-house association shall be deemed to be lawful money in the possession of any association belonging to such clearing-house holding and owning such certificates, and shall be considered to be a part of the lawful money which such association is required to have under the foregoing provisions of this section.

By inference from this it would seem that the reserve must be wholly kept in the vaults of the bank, and that the amount kept on deposit with other national banks who are, as now, reserve agents, cannot so be counted.

Of this section, the *Bulletin*, who is opposed to any reserve law, says:

"We have no hesitation in predicting that if this bill should be enacted into law it would create the severest and most paralyzing derangement in the money market that the country has ever experienced. Moreover, it would so completely change the operations under the national system that the banks would be driven to seek refuge from the oppression of forced law under the state systems, which, apparently, is the only source of relief to which we can look for the future."

Such a result we must beg leave to doubt.

The demand from the banks for greenbacks to be held as a reserve for their deposits will restrict and prevent an over issue of bank credits, thus avoiding an inflation which is a main cause of panic, but the business community would be supplied with resources for expanding their loans during the active seasons of the year, sufficient for all their legitimate wants.

The fourth section we give without comment:

That section 22 of said act be amended so as to read as follows: "That each natio-al banking association shall redeem its circulating notes at par at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the City of New York, when presented in sums of $1,000 or any multiple of that sum, and shall deposit at said office in New York lawful money of the United States sufficient for that purpose, receiving certificates of deposit therefor; and the Assistant Treasurer aforesaid shall apply such lawful money to the redemption of the circulating notes of such banks when presented as aforesaid. If any association shall fail redeem its notes as aforesaid, the Comptroller of the Currency may, after upon receiving satisfactory evidence thereof, appoint a receiver in the manner provided for in this act to wind up its affairs, and for using the bonds of the United States belonging to such association, sufficient to redeem such notes, to be sold, as in other cases, and the proceeds thereof to be applied to the redemption of such notes; provided that nothing in this section shall relieve any association from its liability to redeem its circulation at its own counter at par, in lawful money, on demand; and provided, further, that every association formed or existing under the provisions of this act shall take and receive at par for any debt or liability to said association any and all notes or bills issued by any association existing under and by virtue of this act."

The first section of the bill is very much the same as that presented to the Senate by Mr. Sherman last winter, and requires the Secretary on the first day of January next to pay on demand in New York gold coin to the holder of United States notes to the amount of $1,000 or its multiple, or in lieu of coin he may issue Up ted States bonds with interest, payable quarterly, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the government after ten years. The Secretary is allowed to reissue such redeemed notes in the usual course of business.

At the time this measure was first proposed last winter we gave a full review of its provisions and have yet found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed that it was a bold, decided and worthy step in the right direction.

—The second section of the act of April 2, 1873, defining what days shall constitute legal holidays, appeared in our local columns this morning. In order to better understand the bearing of the act on the coming holiday, on the 22d of this month, we give that section again, together with the third:

SEC. 2 Whenever the first day of January, Twenty-second day of February, the Fourth day of July or the Twenty fifth day of December, shall, either of them, occur on Sunday, the following day, Monday, shall be deemed and considered a public holiday, and all bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts or promissory notes falling due on either of the Mondays, so observed as a holiday shall be due and payable on the Sunday preceding such holidays; and such Monday, so observed, shall for all purposes whatever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts and promissory notes made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as in the first day of the week commonly called Sunday.

SEC. 3 Nothing in this act shall prevent the making of deposit of any promissory notes, drafts, checks and bills of exchange falling due on said Mondays thus observed as holidays, on the day upon which bills of exchange, drafts, checks and promissory notes shall be due.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

February 9, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Western Union Tel. Co.			82	82	82	82
Pacific Mail			42⅛	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
Union Pacific						
New York Central	104⅝	104⅝	105		105⅛	105⅛
Erie		48⅝	48⅝	48⅝		
Michigan Southern		83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		89¾				
Chicago & Northwestern		69	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
Do. Preferred					85	85
Rock Island			104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
Pt. Wayne		97⅝	97	97	97	97
Do Preferred						
Wabash						
Fort Wayne			93¾		94	94
Ohio and Mississippi		34⅝	34⅝		34⅝	34⅝
Union Pacific		35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Chicago and Alton						130½

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Close.
U. S. 6s, 1881	119¾	119¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons	119¾	119¾
5 20s, 1862	116¾	116¾
5 20s, 1864	118¾	118¾
5 20s, 1865	118¾	118¾
5 20s, new	118¾	118¾
5 20s, 1867	119	119¾
5 20s, 1868	119¾	119¾
10-40s	111¾	111¾
10-40s, coupons	115¾	115¾
Currency 6s	116½	116½
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	49¾
Penna. Scrip	96¾
Reading	93⅝
United Co.'s N. J.	122
Oil Creek	34½
Lehigh Valley	59¾
A. & T. R. R.	33
Central Transportation	43
Empire Transportation	50
E., C. & N. Lines Scrip	68

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

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The demand for pulled wool has been fair, and as stocks are light there are parties anxious to do much until after the opening of the London sale.

Australian is quiet.

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Sales for the week aggregate 900,620 lbs domestic and 60,000 lbs foreign. Included in the former we note the following sales of fleece: 125,000 lbs at 51@56c; 5,000 lbs Ohio X at 52c; 18,000 lbs do do at 56c; 50,000 lbs do XX on private terms; 3,000 lbs do N. Y. at 56c; 8,000 lbs do do at 54c; 20,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania at 53@55c; 9,000 lbs Pennsylvania mix X at 52c; 10,000 lbs Michigan at 50c; 17,000 lbs do at 52c; 2,000 lbs do at 54c; 5,000 lbs do at 55c; 6,000 lbs do No 1 at 51c; 100,000 lbs XX and above at 55c; 6,000 lbs Pennsylvania fine delaine; 9,000 lbs coarse at 48c.—Commercial Bulletin.

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MILWAUKEE, February 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand: No. 1 Milwaukee at 96c; No. 2 at 94. Oats steady with a moderate demand: No. 2, 40c. Corn—Receipts fair and market firm: No. 2 mixed 56c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No. 1, 78c. Barley active; No. 2, $1 40.

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CINCINNATI, February 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 45@1 50. Corn in good demand at 59@61c. Oats steady at 45@46c. Rye firm at 97@98c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork nominal, $15 12½@15 50. Lard quiet; steam 8½c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders 5½c; clear rib 7½@7¾c; clear 8c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7c; clear ribs 9½@9¾c; clear 9c. Whisky dull; high wines heavy $5 83@6 15, latter the extreme; receipts 2,970 head; shipments 3,840 head. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 96c.

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LOUISVILLE, February 9.—Corn quiet at 55½c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and firm. Oats quiet at 65@66c. Hay $18. Pork firmer at $16 50. Bulkmeats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard—tierces 9¼@9½c; kegs 10¾@10¾c; good 9c. Whisky 95½c.

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Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.—Cattle held firmly; sales 3,000 head; extra Steers and Western steers $7 @7 50; fair to good $6@7; common $4@5 50. Sheep in fair demand; sales 7,000 head at $4@5 50. Hogs firmly held; sales 5,000 head at $6 25@6 50.

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MEMPHIS, February 9.—Cotton closed irregular; middlings light at 13¾@16c. Flour dull at $6 62½ @9 00. Corn scarce at 75c. Oats dull at 60c. Bran dull at $24 @26. Bulk meats dull, and nominal at 6½@6¾@8¾@8¾c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 9.—Cotton firm at 13¾@ 13¾c. Flour quiet at $6 70@9. Wheat quiet at $1 40@1 60. Corn 75c. Oats 60c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1 01.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Beeves, receipts of cattle 5,600, making 9,020 for the week, against 7,110 last week. Market opened moderately active at a shade easier prices and closed dull and drooping with a number of car loads unsold; latest transactions at a decline of about ½@¾c per pound for best native steers and oxen ranged at $8 50@9; common to good Texans $6@8 25; fat bulls $3@5. Five weights. Live stock freights are reduced from $40 per car from Chicago for beeves to $71 per car; the last something to do with the weakening of the market.

Sheep—Arrivals yesterday and to-day 7,500 head, making 28,160 for the week, against 19,109 last week. Dull and fair for fat sheep and very fine lots sold at good figures; but generally market was weaker and prices fell off about ½c; the range was $6@6 25.

Swine—Receipts for two days, 11,930 head; total for the week 34,760, against 23,850 last week. Market dull and weak at $6 00@6 25 for live; $7 00@8 00 for city dressed; $1 00@1 50 for western.

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TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT!
MANUFACTURED BY
C. ABEL & CO.,
Office: 116 SMITHFIELD St. Pittsburgh.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 9, 1874.

REMARKS.—The late fall of snow still continues on the ground, yet from the mildness of the weather has had but little effect upon the rivers, and the dealers as yet have done little towards gesting in their summer stock.

The week opened about as it closed on Saturday dull—hence we shall make our remarks brief.

There has been a reduction of ½c per lb on bacon shoulders. We also reduce the figures on certain grades of coffees and syrups, all of which will be found under the proper headings.

Annexed will be found the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,640	Apples, bbls	56
Corn, sks	2,120	Wheat, sks	259
Rye, sks	21	Oats, sks	2,240
Butter, pkgs	42	Barley, sks	114
Bacon, lbs	122,700	Potatoes, bus	75

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALCOHOL—Sales of choice apples at $3 00@4 50; inferior $2 75@3 00 ₩ bbl.

ASHES—Soda ash, common 3½@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 7c; pearl, 10c; domestic, 9c; beach wood, 5c.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a moderate inquiry at 60 @70c ₩ gal.

ALES—X $8 ₩ bbl; XX $9; India ale $10 ₩ bbl; Bass's English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals $22 7½ to 22 7½; bbls 44 gals $36@43 75; hhds, 88 gals $67 50 @66 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Young's India pale ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles $9 @9 50 dozen. Robert Young's sparkling ale, $10 @10 50; Guinness's stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $8 ₩ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₩ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co's ginger ale, $1 75 ₩ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The only change we have to note in prices is in hams and shoulders, which are reduced ½c ₩ lb. Other brands unchanged. We quote as follows: Hams, sugar cured extra ₩ lb, 13c; shoulders, extra sugar cured ₩ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured ₩ lb, 16c; beef tongues, sugar cured ₩ doz $7 50; bacon shoulders ₩ lb, 8½c; canvas India sack ₩ lb, 9½c; beef, mess, in bbls $9 @9 50; bacon rear sides, 10¼c ₩ lb; mess pork ₩ bbl, $16 75; lard, prime kettle rendered, in tcs, 10c; refined do for summer use, in buckets, 11c ₩ lb; lard, refined, in 5 lb cans, 12c ₩ lb; lard, refined in 3 lb caddies, ₩ lb, 12½c; refined do in 3 lb pails, 13½c; refined do in 5 lb pails, ₩ lb, 14½c; refined do in 6 lb pails, 15c; ham sausage, 20c.

BUTTER.—No change in prices nor demand, and we continue to quote extra at 35@38c; ch ice 33@35c; fair 28@30c; common 12@25c.

BEANS.—Choice white navy at $2 00@2 50 ₩ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales of red and mixed at 5½@6 ½c; fair to good green 7½@8½c; hurl 9½@10c ₩ lb.

BORAX—Refined crystals 20@22c ₩ lb.

BLOOMS.—No 2, $2 ₩ doz; No 8, $3 50 ₩ doz; No 4, $2 ₩ doz; No 5, $3 25 ₩ doz; carpet brooms $3 ₩ doz; toy brooms, whisks $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@37½c ₩ dozen additional.

BANNER STRING Powdered, 7 lb cans ₩ doz at $1 40; ½ do $8; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $27; 10 lb do $26, ₩ lb, 40c.

CARBON OIL—We are reported sales f. o. b. at works at 13½c with the usual advance on small lots from store.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 2 ₩ cans, ₩ doz, $2; 3 lb peaches, ₩ doz, $2 50; 3 lb pie peaches, ₩ doz, $2 50; Winslow's corn $1 85; do ₩ doz, $2 50; extra sugar corn $2 75 ₩ doz; 3 lb tomatoes, ₩ doz, $2 25@ 2 50; 2 lb peaches, ₩ doz, $2 50; 3 lb pumpkin, ₩ doz, $2 00.

CHEESE.—The market is steady and prices uniform. We quote as follows: Ohio dairy 11@12c; prime Ohio factory, September make, 14¼ $15c to the trade, and 17@18½c in a jobbing way; young America 18@ 20c; Limburger 17c. Prime to choice Ohio Swiss 16@18c.

CIDER—$6 to $9 ₩ barrel according to quality.

CRANBERRIES—in bbls $8 50@9 50; in ½ bbls $4 ₩ box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 ₩ case of four dozen gs kages.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit, 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers, 7c; soda crackers, 7c; sugar crackers, 9½c; butter crackers, 7c; water crackers, 7½c ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Youghiogeny, $1 95@2 00; Beeson's Plaster, $1 50@2 00; Louisville, $1 25@2 5'; Rosendale, $4 @4 25; white lime, $1; calcined plaster, $2 50; land plaster, $2@2 50.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples $a@10c; prime peaches, halves 14@15c; peeled 18@20c; blackberries 14@15c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 6 6½c ₩ lb.

EGGS—There is a weaker feeling and prices tend lower. We quote fresh at 28@30c; packed 24@25c; 14@15c.

FEED—No change in prices, with trade reported rather slow. We continue to quote: St. Louis $9 50; fancy Indiana $8 75; choice Ohio $8 25; Minnesota $7 50; Wisconsin $7 25. Rye flour $5 50. Corn meal $5 50. The market is reported rather dull.

AXLE GREASE.—Sales are reported as follows: Tarrys $6 6c; 5 do $7 ₩ 6½c; 10 do $12 ₩ 6c; kegs ₩ lb 8c; cans 3 lb ₩ doz $2 50.

FISH—No 1 extra shore mackerel $16; No 1 mess mackerel $84; No 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No 2 bay mackerel $19; No 1 bay mackerel $11; extra No 2 mackerel $17; No 2 bay mackerel $14; large No 3 mackerel $12 50; No 3 mackerel $10; split Labrador herring $8@9; white fish $7 @8; lake trout $6@ 7 50; large Georges cod fish $7@7 50 ₩ 100; medium Georges cod fish $5 50 ₩ 100; red herring, scales, 50c ₩ box; No 1 fins ₩ box.

FEATHERS.—No 1 78@80c ₩ lb; No 2 C 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

GINSENG.—We notice large returns on Java coffees both green and roasted. Also, on sugar drip syrups. Other articles remain unchanged in prices.

Coffee—Green, choice, 24c; prime 23c; good 20@ 21c; fair 19@20c; Java 30@32c; old government coffee—in part 27c; in ord k, 26¼c; Java 43 to 44c.

Tea—Young Hyson, 50c@$1 10 ₩ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial, 50c@$1 25; Oolong, 50c@$1 10; Congou, 25@50c ₩ lb; fancy, $1 ₩ lb; Souchon 25@55c ₩ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex. C, 10¼c; Standard B, 10¼c; Standard A, 10¾c; S andard hards, 11½c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans, 75c; choice, 80c, and scarce; old or p, 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 65c; lower grades, 45@46c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 9@9½c; Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—The market presents no new features worthy of special comment. Quite active on demand; and provided, further, that every association formed or existing under the provisions of this act shall take and receive at par for any debt or liability to said association any and all notes or bills issued by any association existing under and by virtue of this act."

The first section of the bill is very much the same as that presented to the Senate by Mr. Sherman last winter, and requires the Secretary on the first day of January next to pay on demand in New York gold coin to the holder of United States notes to the amount of $1,000 or its multiple, or in lieu of coin he may issue Up ted States bonds with interest, payable quarterly, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the government after ten years. The Secretary is allowed to reissue such redeemed notes in the usual course of business.

At the time this measure was first proposed last winter we gave a full review of its provisions and have yet found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed that it was a bold, decided and worthy step in the right direction.

—The second section of the act of April 2, 1873, defining what days shall constitute legal holidays, appeared in our local columns this morning. In order to better understand the bearing of the act on the coming holiday, on the 22d of this month, we give that section again, together with the third:

SEC. 2 Whenever the first day of January, Twenty-second day of February, the Fourth day of July or the Twenty fifth day of December, shall, either of them, occur on Sunday, the following day, Monday, shall be deemed and considered a public holiday, and all bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts or promissory notes falling due on either of the Mondays, so observed as a holiday shall be due and payable on the Sunday preceding such holidays; and such Monday, so observed, shall for all purposes whatever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts and promissory notes made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as in the first day of the week commonly called Sunday.

SEC. 3 Nothing in this act shall prevent the making of deposit of any promissory notes, drafts, checks and bills of exchange falling due on said Mondays thus observed as holidays, on the day upon which bills of exchange, drafts, checks and promissory notes shall be due.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

February 9, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Western Union Tel. Co.			82	82	82	82
Pacific Mail			42⅛	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
Union Pacific						
New York Central	104⅝	104⅝	105		105⅛	105⅛
Erie		48⅝	48⅝	48⅝		
Michigan Southern		83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		89¾				
Chicago & Northwestern		69	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
Do. Preferred					85	85
Rock Island			104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
Pt. Wayne		97⅝	97	97	97	97
Do Preferred						
Wabash						
Fort Wayne			93¾		94	94
Ohio and Mississippi		34⅝	34⅝		34⅝	34⅝
Union Pacific		35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Chicago and Alton						130½

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Close.
U. S. 6s, 1881	119¾	119¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons	119¾	119¾
5 20s, 1862	116¾	116¾
5 20s, 1864	118¾	118¾
5 20s, 1865	118¾	118¾
5 20s, new	118¾	118¾
5 20s, 1867	119	119¾
5 20s, 1868	119¾	119¾
10-40s	111¾	111¾
10-40s, coupons	115¾	115¾
Currency 6s	116½	116½
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	49¾
Penna. Scrip	96¾
Reading	93⅝
United Co.'s N. J.	122
Oil Creek	34½
Lehigh Valley	59¾
A. & T. R. R.	33
Central Transportation	43
Empire Transportation	50
E., C. & N. Lines Scrip	68

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PHILADELPHIA, February 9.—Flour quiet; superfine $5 @5 90. Wheat—Red $1 57@1 65; white $1 80 @1 85. Rye steady at 96c. Corn dull at 56@58c. Oats unsettled at 52@53c. Cloverseed 12c; timothy 4½@4¾c. Whisky steady at $1 01.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 9.—Cotton closed irregular; middlings light at 13¾@16c. Flour dull at $6 62½ @9 00. Corn scarce at 75c. Oats dull at 60c. Bran dull at $24 @26. Bulk meats dull, and nominal at 6½@6¾@8¾@8¾c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 9.—Cotton firm at 13¾@

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

FEBRUARY 9, 1874.

	Cents.
Ely, Dr Frank, La Salle, Ill	2
Vernon, Thos., Bennett, Pa	1
Dunkeney, John J. B., Washington, D. C	3
Kinsteich, Mrs., City, Pa	2
Knox, P., Allance, O	3
Klein, Chas., City, Pa	2
Le Basquest, Jno., Cincinnati, O	3
Lewis, Susan, Allegheny, Pa	2
Morton, Miss A. J., Crab Tree, Pa	2
Marmeyer, Mrs. Annie, McKeesport, Pa	2
Morgan, Rev. Jewins, Pa	3
Shannon, Harry, New Galilee, Pa	2
Shannon, John J., Salem, O	2
Scott, Mrs. Ellen, Pittsburgh, Pa	2

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

Allegheny Republican Executive Committee.

The Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny city, as will be seen by a call elsewhere published, will meet this evening at City Hall for the purpose of receiving the returns of the late primary election for candidate for Mayor.

Fire at Mansfield.

Sunday night, about half past nine o'clock, the tipple house of the Mansfield Coal and Coke Company, near Mansfield station, was destroyed by fire, from some cause unknown. The lost is not heavy. The belief prevails that the tipple house was fired maliciously, but it may have caught accidentally from a passing locomotive.

The Water Committee of Allegheny.

A meeting of the Water Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, at which a number of petitions for exoneration from water rents were allowed. The committee decided to ask for an appropriation of $100,000. After appointing a sub-committee of three to consider the need for an assistant Water Assessor, the committee adjourned.

Death of J. F. Keeler.

This well-known manufacturer, the inventor of the "Keeler" railroad scale, for many years a resident of this city, dropped dead of heart disease, in Marion, New Jersey, Saturday, February 7th. Mr. Keeler was a man of great benevolence of heart, and an earnest worker in everything tending to advance the moral and religious interests of this community. He was a member of Christ M. E. Church.

A Picturesque Safe.

We were shown, last week, a very handsome safe in the office of Mr. J. W. Porter, a metal broker on Water street, which is unique in its workmanship and design. Apart from its large dimensions—sixty-two inches high, forty-four inches wide and thirty-two inches deep—it presents attractions of no ordinary character. We refer to a beautiful view painted on the inside door, and representing Shoemberger's blast furnace by night. On the outside is a representation of the Lucy furnace by daylight, while on the inside of the outer door is a beautiful landscape. The safe is well worth a visit.

Returns of County Officers.

County Controller Warner, from the reports submitted to him by the various county officers for the month of January, makes the following exhibit:

Gain in Sheriff's office	$ 666 84
Gain in Prothonotary's office	954 38
Gain in Recorder's office	730 67
Gain in Register's office	159
Gain in Coroner's office	53 59
Gain in District Attorney's office	194 17
Total	$2,501 21
Loss in Clerk of Court's office	144 81
Gain for month to the county	$2,456 40

A Fatal Mistake.

About half-past nine o'clock last evening a sudden death occurred at the Point under distressing circumstances. The victim was Mrs. Margaret Connolly. She has been ailing for some time, and last night about half-past seven o'clock went to the cupboard and took therefrom, as she imagined, a bottle containing medicine. She drank a large draught, and was soon sleeping with convulsions. Investigation showed that she had taken a large share of the contents of a bottle of liniment. All that could be done was tried, but all efforts failed, and she died, as stated, about half past nine o'clock. She was a widow, and leaves two children.

North Side Streets.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils held a regular meeting last evening, Mr. J. C. Patterson in the chair. An ordinance for the paving of Sycamore street, from Main to Ohio streets, was ordered to be recommended to Councils for passage. The City Solicitor was directed to draft an act for Assembly providing for the payment of all turnpike within the city limits. The question of paying the damages claimed by property holders in grading the Troy Hill was discussed but no action was taken. The committee, however, decided to inspect the improvement at an early day. Resolutions for repairing the board walk in the Eighth ward, and the charters ferry landing, were laid over. Adjourned.

A Pastor Besieged.

During the sittings of the Evangelical Alliance in New York last fall, Rev. S. F. Scovel, one of the delegates from the Pittsburgh Branch, and pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, was violently seized—"vi et armis"—by the Ross Street Presbyterian congregation, of Brooklyn, and had his next sermon preached before they would have him made him their captive and had him installed as their pastor. His brother delegates from Pittsburgh manfully resisted the outrage and stood aloof from the belligerent parties, allowing their colleague to retain his position as pastor, single handed and alone. He conquered, and told them plainly and at once that he could not accept their call. This was an act of self-denial on his part, inasmuch as the salary and perquisites promised amounted to about twice the dollars per annum. It was generally believed at the time that the firm but respectful declination of Dr. Scovel would prevent any assaults from renewing the attack. It appears however, that he was deceived in this opinion we're sadly mistaken. The Ross street people possess real Presbyterian grit and are not to be sewed or intimidated by a single rebuff. They have actually "carried the war into Africa," and attacked the reverend gentleman in his private domicile. Last week a committee, having been appointed by the congregation for that purpose, left Brooklyn well supplied with "Christian Armor" and other implements of ecclesiastical warfare, but whether their ample overcoats were lined with domil, Scotch and Harris, we have not heard. The brave warriors arrived in Pittsburgh on Friday or Saturday of last week, and found that they had a strong and powerful citadel to storm, they proceeded slowly and made their approaches cautiously, using for awhile nothing but long range guns of the most approved Presbyterian model. At length, with determination and inspired to do do of high and noble daring, they sealed the ramparts and entered the citadel. A few line of battle were then formed in due of violence and they began to use the strongest persuasives, as long as they could get no additional pecuniary inducements. The First Presbyterian congregation and the people of these cities, generally, will be glad to learn that so far they have been successful, although it is said that out of more than fifty candidates Dr. Scovel is the only one upon whom the Brooklyn congregation could unite harmoniously. His friends here have strong hope that he and Mrs. Scovel will be at unsuccessful as the first, and that he will remain as pastor of the First church, which the congregations of these cities and vicinity will greatly rejoice, not only because he is a gentleman of ripe scholarship and mental accomplishments, but also a devoted minister of the gospel and an affable and agreeable companion. The committee left for Brooklyn last evening, we believe, and Dr. Scovel is secure in the citadel.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the United States District Court yesterday Joseph Horne & Co., of this city, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against D. H. Froelich & Son, merchants of this city. The usual order was granted.

On petition presented, an order was made dissolving the restraining order issued against John Conway & Co., executors, creditors of D. A. and J. S. McDonald, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed by W. Scaud & Hays, creditors.

On motion of his solicitor, A. Arnsthal, of this city, debtor, was allowed to withdraw his denial of the acts of bankruptcy alleged in the petition of W. W. Kurtz & Co., creditors.

On application of a creditor, an order was made for the examination of W. L. Whann, of Venango county, bankrupt, and other witnesses, before Register Gray, of Franklin.

In the bankruptcy matter of J. B Sneathen & Co., creditors, against Scaly & Co., of this city, debtors, an adverse restraining order was granted against the Clarion River Navigation Company, et al., executive creditors.

Butler, Boome & Clapp, of New York City, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against George B. Evans & Co., of Scranton, creditors. The usual order was made.

On motion of their proctors, Sherley, Woolfolk & Co., and Gilbert Hubbert were allowed to intervene, and John Bigley in the proceedings in admiralty against the steamboat Oil Valley.

John W. Wilson, counsel, and Sherley, Woolfolk & Co., were permitted to intervene against the steamboat J. Sharp McDonald.

Sherley, Woolfolk & Co. were also allowed to file an intervening libel in the admiralty proceedings against the steamboat Hercules.

District Court—Judges Sterrett and White.

The case of Chadwick vs. Coleman, Rahm & Co., previously reported, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of W. J. Weise vs. William Scott, is on trial before Judge White. This is an action to recover damages on an alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff and defendant were in the ice business and the electrical partnership, the defendant agreeing not to engage in the business. He afterwards did so, however, wherefore the plaintiff claims damages.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The divorce case of Catharine Ann Cochran vs. A. J. Cochran, on trial for several days past, was submitted to the jury.

Wilson McLean vs. James McPhillimany. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $491 61.

Elliott & Burgess vs. Robert Kennedy. Action to recover for a lot of trees sold. Verdict for defendant. A motion for a new trial was made.

Beckert & Gerwig vs. Wm. Hoffman. Action to recover for feed. Verdict for plaintiff for $94 31.

Frank Snyder, Jr., vs. Wm. McCallin. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $574.

Isaiah Simmons vs. The Ross Oil Company. Action for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for $567.

E. T. Carrier vs. Ross Oil Company. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $91 30.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Birmingham vs. John C. Shafer. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $601 04.

Mrs. Mary Curley vs. Kenneth McIntosh, sci. fa. on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff for $433 60.

A. P. Bedell vs. G. D. Fawcett. Action to recover for building a flat. The case is on trial before Judge Stowe.

A decree of divorce was made in the case of Joseph W. Dilker vs. Ann Dilker.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

St. Luly vs. Rian.
163. Bris gs vs. Provost.
198 John's ox vs. Johnston.
139. Thomps n & Simmons vs. Marshall Bros.
142. Bre mesan vs. Burnbul.
123. McDonald vs. McMillen & McCartney.
144. Union Saving Bank vs. Burnley.
146. Steiner vs. Neeb et al.
148. McDonald for use vs. O'Neill.
149. Ryan et ux vs. Bigley et al.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Adam Weigand, Lora Weigand, his wife, Frank Smoiz and A. R. Holscher, indicted for conspiracy on oath of Regina Steiner, was concluded. Major E. A. Montooth and W. D. Moore, Esq., made the argument for the defense. They contended that the only grounds for a conspiracy were those connected with the transfer of the property of Steiner, which Mrs. Steiner alleges was purchased with her money and sold or conveyed to Weigand, his brother-in-law, and this transaction was explained by Steiner entirely in accord. It was also contended that the whole proceeding was started for the purpose of getting rid of Steiner, her husband. She had succeeded in getting him into the Workhouse, and at once began the work of revenge on Steiner's friends—commencing on Mrs. Weigand, his sister, and instituting sort of a "Border Raid" upon all who had ever spoken to Steiner.

The Commonwealth held that a conspiracy had been established by the facts, and that the verdict should be guilty.

The Court submitted the case to the jury, who were still out at the adjournment of Court.

In the case of John Oliver and Charles Milligan, indicted for malicious mischief, a nolle pros. was allowed on payment of costs by defendants.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Edward Malloy,	Archie Montagne [4].
Wm. Ogline,	Mortimer Hawkins,
Michael Ke te et al.,	Michael Reap,
Francis Kelner,	Thos. Breen et al.,
Martin Bockdorf,	Wilson Drummond,
Wm. Plinh,	Michael Conley,
Terrence Coyle,	Cath. Finney,
John Meyer,	Ein't Wilhelm et al.,
John Beiber,	Celia Barns et al.

The report of the Allegheny Water Assessor for the past year shows the receipts to have amounted to $96,478 70, an increase of $5,490 45 over last year.

CITY REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

LIVELY PROCEEDINGS AT CITY HALL

Gross and Kirk Delegates Bolt.

Wm. C. McCarthy Nominated for Mayor by a Clear Majority.

C. L. MAGEE FOR TREASURER.

Robert M. Snodgrass for Controller.

Speeches by Mr. McCarthy, Captain Haymaker and Mr. B. W. Morgan.

The city Republican Convention, called for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Mayor, Treasurer, and Controller, assembled at ten o'clock yesterday morning at the respective places designated by the Executive Committee. At the Mayoralty Convention there was considerable excitement, and the delegates who represented Dr. A. H. Gross and Mr. David Kirk, headed by W. B. Negley, Esq., "bolted" on a motion, to receive the report of the Committee on Contested Seats. Mr. McCarthy was nominated on the first ballot by a clear majority of the whole number of the delegates. The Treasurer and Controller conventions were very quiet affairs, there being no opposition to the nomination of the present incumbents, Christopher Magee for the first and Robert M. Snodgrass for the second named office. Below will be found full reports of the proceedings.

Convention No. 1—Mayor.

This convention met at old City Hall where seats were arranged upon the stage for the delegates, leaving the body of the hall for outsiders. Long before the time of meeting a large crowd had gathered, composed of candidates and Messrs. McCarthy, Gross and Kirk were early on hand actively arranging matters for the convention.

Jenkin Jones, Esq., of the South Side, who had been appointed for that purpose by the Chairman of the Executive Committe, called the meeting to order.

Messrs. Wm. B. Hays and Thomas MacConnell, Jr., were then appointed temporary Secretaries

Mr. Negley—I move that the secretary call the list of wards, and that the delegates hand in their credentials, and as they are approved, the delegates take their places on the platform. The motion was carried.

Mr. Negley moved that all contested seats be laid over until the Convention is permanently organized and a committee decides upon them. The motion was carried.

A CONTEST ARISES.

The Secretaries proceeded to call the wards, and when the Fourth ward was named Mr. Benj. W. Morgan proceeded to take his seat. It was stated that this seat was contested, although nothing was heard of it previously, and Mr. Negley claimed that Mr. Morgan must hold over. The movement on the part of Mr. Negley became apparent at once and brought on a contest.

Mr. Morgan—Our rules require all who have certificates to take seats, and then after the permanent organization of the Convention the contested seats are to be decided by a committee.

A Delegate—The motion has been made and put to the house.

Mr. Morgan—If that was the motion, I move that it be reconsidered. I appeal to Mr. Negley if my position is not right.

Mr. Negley—No, sir; your position is not right. I say it honestly and fairly. [Applause.]

Mr. Morgan—I want to put it to Mr. Negley as an honest man and as an honorable man, if he, as President of the Common Council, did not admit Roland H. Smith, as regularly elected on his certificate, and whether or not the same certificate does not entitle me to a seat here until a committee has decided the question.

A delegate—This is not in council.

Mr. Negley—The act of Assembly requires that in council.

Mr. Morgan—I ask to have my motion put.

The Chairman—We must understood that none but delegates are to vote.

Mr. Morgan—I also move that all votes in this Convention to-day be given viva voce. [Applause.]

The Chairman then put the motion to reconsider the motion of Mr. Negley, and it was carried.

Mr. Morgan—I now move that all persons having certificates be entitled to votes until the question of contest is decided by a committee appointed after organization.

The motion was carried amid considerable applause.

When the list of wards had been called, Mr. Morgan moved that the Convention now proceed to effect a permanent organization, and nominated Mr. J. S. Haymaker, of the Fifth ward, for chairman.

Mr. MacDaniel nominated G. S. Halliday, of the Thirty-fifth ward, as the Gross candidate for the chairmanship.

The vote was then taken, with the following result:

J. S. Haymaker	92
G. S. Halday	21

When the announcement of the result was made it was received with applause.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Haymaker addressed the Convention as follows:

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I do not proposed to make a speech on this occasion. I am very thankful for the honor that has been conferred upon me, and in the performance of the duties of the office to which I have been assigned, I shall endeavor to perform them to the best of my ability. And with the sincere wish that we may to-day do what we may be governed entirely by principles of harmony, and that we may come out of our hard fought meeting the candidates for the office, to be decided to-day.

The campaign upon which we are entering now, is one of which the people generally speak as being of small importance. On the county as a ticket office the matter has heretofore been largely contested under the belief that it does not matter much how the vote of the city may go, the vote of the townships and boroughs will make the county all right. That is a serious mistake, and of the utmost importance now. Only in the county of Allegheny, but in the State of Pennsylvania, that we should have the united Republican party, and the utmost union—the unbother. The townships and boroughs frequently say that we wasa fight among ourselves, and that there is no necessity to make a contest in the Allegheny, Republican. Let us have a harmonious convention, and we will give the opposition an opportunity to point us out as a lot of demagogues who fight among ourselves the moment we have an opportunity to do good to ourselves and the city.

With these few remarks, I thank you very kindly for the honor you have bestowed upon me. [Applause.]

COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. Wilson moved that a committee of three on contested seats be appointed. The motion was adopted.

The Chair announced Messrs. W. Welsh, W. C. Stevens and Robert Fowler, as the committee.

Mr. Negley moved that the organization be completed by appointing Messrs. W. B. Hays, Thomas MacConnell, R. R. Evans and Wm. Ramsey as permanent Secretaries. The motion was seconded by Mr. Morgan, and was unanimously adopted.

The Chair announced that the committee would meet at once in "that back room", and all contestants should appear before them.

During the absence of the committee considerable talk was had, in which outsiders took some part, tending much to disorder.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee reported as follows:

Your Committee on Contested Seats find Boj. W. Morgan, of the Fourth ward, R. B. Evans, of the Fourteenth ward, J. C. Thomas, of the Thirty-first ward, and Wm. Irwin, of the Seventh ward, are entitled to their seats. They also report in favor of excluding both the Gross and McCarthy delegates from the Third ward, on the ground of fraud.

It was then moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Negley opposed the report and threatened to withdraw if it was adopted.

Mr. Morgan explained the action of the committee and declared that it was based on good grounds and was fair and honest.

Considerable confusion followed and some bad feeling was shown.

The vote on the reception of the report of the Committee on Contested Elections was then taken, by a call of the yeas and nays, the Gross and Kirk delegates voting in the negative, and those for Mr. McCarthy in the affirmative. The report was declared to be adopted by a vote of twenty-three yeas to twenty-one nays, and the announcement was received with prolonged applause.

THE GROSS AND KIRK MEN BOLT.

The Secretary announced that the report had been adopted by a vote of twenty-three ayes to twenty-one nays.

Major W. B Negley arose in his place and said: Mr. Chairman, as that report has been adopted, I wish to tid the Convention good-day. I will not have anything further to do with the matter. [Secession]

The gentleman then turned and left the stage, and was followed by all the Gross and Kirk delegates, leaving only those who were in favor of Mr. McCarthy.

A storm of hisses greeted the retiring delegates, but they paid no heed, and quietly left the hall.

MR. MCCARTHY NOMINATED.

As soon as order was restored, a motion was made that the Convention proceed to make a nomination, and it was carried.

The roll of delegates was then called, and Mr. McCarthy received twenty-three votes, a majority of the entire number of delegates composing the Convention.

Mr. McCarty was declared to be the regular nominee of the Republican party, and the announcement was received with storms of applause and cheers.

Loud calls were then made from all parts of the hall for McCarthy.

In response Mr. Carthy appeared upon the stand, which was a signal for a renewed burst of applause.

The President then introduced him by saying: "I have the honor to introduce to you the first man nominee for the Mayor of Pittsburgh, and the man whom I think will be elected, William C. McCarthy." [Prolonged applause.]

ADDRESS OF MR. M'CARTHY.

When the applause had subsided, Mr. McCarthy spoke as follows: Members of the Convention, and fellow-citizens, to you, one and all, I return my most sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred on me on this occasion. If elected to the position proposed, I shall do my whole duty, as I have tried to do it heretofore. The only way in which you have to judge of the future in my own case, will be to look at the past. [Applause.] I am proud to point to my record in the City Councils, which you have had in black and white, and by that I am willing to be judged.

Look at my votes in the City Council and you will find them always recorded in favor of retrenchment and reform, and a strict accountability in the expenditures of the public money. I do not propose to say anything more on this point, and I will simply add that I trust if any asperities have entered into this contest, they will now be dropped. So far as any wounded concerning myself is concerned, you have applied a balm to it that has cured it instantly. If any other candidates feels injured I hope he will not be governed in this letter to the Executive Committee. With these remarks I bid you good day, and will merely add that from this moment I propose to take off my coat and go into the contest, and do the best I can. I hope you will all assist me. (Applause, and cries "We will.")

MR. HAYMAKER'S REMARKS.

Chairman Haymaker was called upon, and response spoke as follows:

I have again to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and also for the honor of making an address after the ovation has been given. I feel like saying this: From my earliest recollection I have been a Republican, I have always been in favor of the party ruling in the convention, in parties, and in every place else. I as-ert that between two parties, as the Republican and the Democratic party can show a higher vote they are entitled to the office. And in such a case I know of no reason in the Constitution or principles of law that will forbid them from contesting their right if they cannot get their right by law then it is revolution. In our county party, when a majority meet together by delegates and make a nomination in favor of the party ruling in convention, in all